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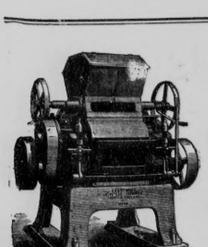

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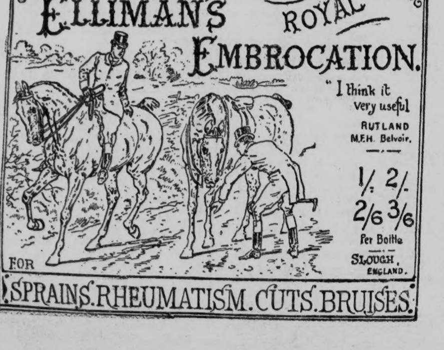

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It Cures Old Sores.
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

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A TRAGIC MYSTERY.

FROM THE DIARY OF INSPECTOR BYRNES.

BY

JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

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CHAPTER XIV.

COLONEL DESMOND.

WITHIN five minutes of Robert Johnson's departure, a card was brought in and handed to the inspector. On it was engraved the name of Mr. Hugh Desmond.

"Show the gentleman in," said the inspector. "There's a coincidence," he added to himself. "It might have saved me trouble if I'd kept Mr. Johnson a little longer. It would be interesting if the colonel's business had any reference to him!"

The colonel entered and bowed. He was dressed in a heavy fur-lined overcoat and gloves, and carried a silk hat and a gold-headed cane. His gray beard, sparkled with frost, and his eyes shone gloomily under his heavy brows.

"You are Inspector Byrnes, I presume?" said he.

"I am. Take a seat, Colonel Desmond. Can I do anything for you?"

"Well, you have the reputation of being able to help those who cannot help themselves," returned the colonel with a smile. "I have lost an article which I value highly, for sentimental reasons—it was a gift from a dear friend; and I am anxious to find it, if it be possible to do so. I hope that you will at least give me good advice in the matter."

"What is the article which you have lost, colonel?"

"A silver cigarette case—Russian Niello work—with a monogram on the back of it."

The inspector's face did not change a muscle as the colonel made this startling and utterly unexpected statement.

"What were the letters in the monogram?" he inquired, after a moment.

"My own initials—'H. D.'"

"'H. D.!'" repeated the inspector to himself. "Can that be the same? We read it 'L. H.' But the 'D' and the 'L' would look about the same. This must be it." Aloud he said, "What were the dimensions of the case, colonel?"

"About three or four inches long, I should say, and less than three wide. It was solid silver, gilt inside. Such a box could not be bought for less than fifty dollars."

"When and how did you lose it?"

"That is a question that can't be answered so readily as you might suppose," replied the other drawing his brows together. "But I may say that I finally lost track of it to-day."

"Do you mean that you lost the box, or that it was stolen from you?"

"I had reason to believe that I knew where it was; but on going there to get it I found that it had been taken."

"Where had you reason to think that it was?"

"Well—in a pawnbroker's shop!"

"If you want me to help you to recover this box, Colonel Desmond," said the inspector, coldly, "you will have to put me in possession of all the details of the story. If there is any cause for your objecting to do that, of course I have no more to say."

"Well, I suppose I shall have to tell you the story; it is rather a queer one. It came about this way: I first missed the box about a month ago—toward the end of last month. It was taken from a drawer of my table."

"Do you know by whom?"

"My suspicions were drawn in a certain direction—toward a member of my own household, in fact; but I had no direct evidence, and—and I did not desire any: I cannot explain myself more fully than that. My object was to recover the box. I could afford to suspend inquiries as to how it had disappeared."

"Yes. Go on."

"I made my determination known, and some time afterwards I was put in possession of a pawn ticket. The box had been pawned, and the ticket would serve to redeem it."

"What was the number of the pawn ticket?"

"Nine hundred and eighty three."

"Who was the pawnbroker?"

"His name was Solomon Sibley, and he does business on Third-avenue above Twenty-third-street."

"Well, what action did you take upon that?"

"This morning I took the ticket and went down to the pawn shop. I presented it to the person there and demanded the box. He examined the ticket and seemed surprised. He went off and spoke to someone else and finally came back and told me the box had been redeemed some time ago."

"How could it have been redeemed if you held the ticket?"

"That is just what I asked Mr. Sibley. He replied that the ticket had been presented by the person to whom the box had been delivered: that it had been compared with the stub and found to correspond, and that there his concern about the matter ended. He admitted, however, that the ticket in my possession looked as 'genuine' as the other, and it was evident that one of them must be a forgery. But I am certain that mine is not, and therefore the other must have been."

"It would be easy enough to forge a pawn ticket," observed the inspector; "but to get the correct number and the specification of the article pawned on that number seems difficult. Have you any theory as to how it was done?"

"None whatever," replied the colonel, emphatically."

The inspector meditated for a few moments. "What was the date at which the box was pledged at Sibley's?" he demanded at length.

"I think it was the last day of last year—December 31st.

"You allowed it to remain there some time, then, before attempting to redeem it?"

The colonel bit his lip. "Well," he said, "of course my chief object was to know that it was safe. I had no actual immediate use for it, and with the ticket in my possession I knew that the box was as secure as if it had been in my pocket, or more so. Besides, I'm a busy man, and to-day happened to be the first time that I found it convenient to look it up."

"To be sure!" responded the inspector, upon whom the symptoms of the colonel's embarrassment were not lost. "Now, how long a time elapsed between the pawning of the box and your obtaining the pawn ticket?"

The colonel reddened slightly. "I couldn't say precisely; not more than three or four days, at most. I didn't make a note of the day."

"Three or four days would be ample time to execute a counterfeit of the ticket. What hinders the conclusion that the person who took the box and pawned it had a counterfeit of the ticket made before handing the original one to you?"

"I greatly doubt if that was the way of it," replied the colonel, shaking his head. And then he added, "A good reason for doubting it is, that the forged ticket was not presented until several days after the original had been given to me. If the forger had been the same person who took the box, he would not have delayed an hour to use his counterfeit."

"Yes, that seems reasonable," the other assented. "It appears that there must have been at least three persons concerned in the affair. First, yourself; then, the person in your own household who took the box; and thirdly, the person who presented the forged ticket. It is the identity of this third person that remains to be fixed. When he presented the ticket he must have been seen by Sibley or his clerk. Did they give you a description of him?"

"They said he was an elderly man with a beard; in fact, the clerk asserted that he took the man to be myself. He said he had recognised him at once."

The inspector looked his visitor steadily in the face, and said quietly, "You have not told me that the clerk already knew you. If he mistook the counterfeiter for you, the implication is that he was familiar with your appearance beforehand."

The colonel was wholly unprepared for this thrust, and he reddened again perceptibly, and for some moments was unable to frame a reply. "I meant—I expressed myself awkwardly—what I intended to say was," he stammered out at length, "that when the clerk saw me he thought I was the same person as had presented the forged ticket."

The inspector smiled inwardly: he was beginning to see his way. The colonel had evidently been trying to conceal something—the fact, namely, that it was he himself who had pawned the cigarette case. The inspector had, for some time past, entertained a suspicion of the truth; it remained now to confirm it. But before attempting this he sought enlightenment on another matter.

"I understand your meaning now," he said, "and the inference is that the counterfeiter either actually resembled you, or, what is much more probable, made himself up to look like you. Now, let us see if we cannot make a guess at him. You are the manager of a large printing and engraving company, are you not?"

"I am; but I fail to see any connection——"

"I am only suggesting a hypothesis. There are, of course, a number of employés in the office, and several of these must be personally known to you. Can you think of anyone of them with whom your relations are especially close?—anyone who, in the routine of business, is obliged to communicate with you often, either at the office or in your own home?"

"There is only one man answering that description," replied the colonel, after some consideration, "and he is a person in whom I place particular confidence. I have a high esteem for him, both as a servant of the company and personally. He is a young Englishman, and he came to us eight or nine months ago with excellent recommendations. His name is Robert Johnson. It would be impossible to connect him with any suspicion in the matter. Besides, he could have no possible motive in meddling with it."

"Well, then we must look elsewhere, that's all," remarked the inspector, to whom this confirmation of Johnson's account of himself appeared practically conclusive so far as the latter was concerned. He was prepared to execute a stratagem which for several minutes he had been holding in reserve. It would settle the question whether or not Colonel Desmond had (for what reason could, as yet, not be conjectured) negotiated the original loan on the cigarette case with Mr. Sibley in his own proper person. As the colonel sat, with his fur-lined coat open, the gleam of a handsome watch chain was visible; and it was upon this hint that the inspector spoke.

"The obvious thing to do," he said, "is to get our hands on the utterer of the counterfeit ticket. Once we have him, the cigarette case will follow of itself—supposing it to be still in existence. But that is a matter that will take time—how much it is impossible at present to say. For the present, as it's rather late, I won't detain you any longer, colonel." Here he took out his watch and glanced at it; then held it up to his ears. "Have you got the correct time with you?" he asked. "I think I must be slow."

The colonel produced his time-piece with a certain stateliness. It was, indeed, a watch of which anyone might be proud. In addition to all the latest improvements in internal mechanism, its exterior was nothing less than magnificent. The case was of solid 18-carat gold, and the cover was richly studded with diamonds, rubies and emeralds. The inspector knew it at a glance; it was the identical watch that Mr. Sibley had so unctiously described to the Shambling Man, and the incongruity of which with raising a five-dollar loan had so impressed him. It was Colonel Desmond, then, who had pledged the cigarette case; it was Colonel Desmond who had gone after midnight to Hanier's shop to reclaim it from him; it was Colonel Desmond's wife who had presented it as a Christmas gift to Hanier; and it was the nature of the relations between Hanier and the Desmonds that now called for elucidation. That those relations would prove to have had some connection with the French wine merchant's violent end seemed scarcely open to doubt. The Shambling Man had been on the right track after all. As to the minor mysteries—why the colonel set such a value upon the cigarette case, and who the enemy was who had so cleverly got it away from him—these were points which could afford to wait for investigation. The main thing was, could the respectable and wealthy colonel be proved guilty of the murder of the obscure and impecunious tradesman?

Evidently, the best way of confirming the suspicion that Colonel Desmond deserved hanging was to give him plenty of rope wherewith to hang himself. No misgiving must be allowed to enter his mind that he was being subjected to the scrutiny of the law. He must be permitted to exercise entire freedom of action, and sooner or later he would forge the links of his own conviction. His associates would be discovered, his aims revealed, his past record laid bare. And at the ripened moment the law would step in, with the manacles and the noose.

As Colonel Desmond was preparing to take his departure, the inspector tried a final and artistic little experiment upon his nerves, the result of which was not unsatisfactory.

"Before you go," he said, "let me be sure that I have got all the details correct. The case was pawned, I think you said, on the thirtieth of December?"

"The thirty-first, I believe. The thirtieth was a Sunday."

"Very true—you are right," the other rejoined. "The other date was connected with an event so important to me that I probably named it inadvertently."

"Yes! What event was that?"

"The murder of Louis Hanier. You remember it?"

The colonel dropped one of his fur gloves, and stooped to pick it up.

"I—yes—I recall it now; it was about that time," he said. "The man was formerly in my employ, and a very worthy fellow, I believe. Good-day!"

"I will see you again, colonel," said the inspector, opening the door with a smile. "Till then—good-day!"

An hour later, the Shambling Man had been summoned, and the inspector had given him a succinct account of the interview. They then went into committee on ways and means.

"Your clue appears to strengthen as time goes on," the chief remarked, "though we are still without any reasonable explanation of motive. We must start with Hanier's former relation with the Desmonds; find out who were his fellow-servants at that time, and what account they give of the terms on which he stood with his master and mistress. The situation as butler in the family must have been an easy and remunerative one, and yet he left it. We must know whether his departure was by his own desire, or by that of his employers; and, in any case, what was the immediate occasion of it. As regards Colonel Desmond, his mode of life, habits and associates must be thoroughly scrutinised. Your first idea—that there may be some secret society at the bottom of the affair—may possibly turn out to have some foundation in it; though the colonel is as certainly not a Frenchman as Hanier was one. I have, however, made a discovery regarding the cigarette case which somewhat favours the society theory."

"What is that, inspector?" asked the Shambling Man eagerly.

The other took the case out of his drawer, and opened it. "You see," he said, "there is a small spring; I press it, and the lining of one side flies open," he suited the action to the word. "Now," he continued, "this secret receptacle was empty, as you see it. But there may have been, and probably was, something in it—a slip of paper for example. That slip of paper would no doubt be of unusual value to the possessor. Let us suppose that the colonel put it there for safe keeping. Mrs. Desmond, very likely not knowing that it was there, and under the impression that the box itself was indifferent to her husband, made a present of it to Hanier. The colonel discovered its loss at once, made inquiries, and on learning the truth, went with his wife on the night of the murder to recover it. He obtained it, and the murder was committed—whether with or without his agency we leave aside for the moment. On the following Monday he pawns it."

"But do you suppose," interrogated the Shambling Man, "that the paper was in the secret receptacle when he pawned it?"

"Undoubtedly it would have been," replied the inspector.

"Then why did he pawn it?"

"Why not for that very reason? His object would be to put the box where it would be perfectly safe, and at the same time inaccessible to anyone but himself. What place answers these conditions so well as a pawnbroker's? He had learned by experience that the box was not secure in his own house; even a safe-deposit company may have to open its doors to the police; but the pawnbroker is inaccessible to everything but the law, and the law would never have its attention directed there. It was by the merest accident, as you know, that we happened upon traces of it."

"Very true," said the Shambling Man: "I am convinced you are right."

"It must have been an accident, also," continued the inspector, "that apprised the person who forged the ticket of the circumstances that enabled him to forge it. How did he get the correct number? He must have been in the shop at the same time with Desmond. But we need not suppose that to have been a coincidence. He may have followed him there."

"To be sure he may!" murmured the Shambling Man.

"And if he was in the shop at the same time, there ought to be some traces of it. You must go to Sibley's, and find out what articles were pledged immediately before and after the cigarette case. Get the names and addresses of these persons, and follow them up. The chances are that one of those persons is the man who forged the ticket; and if we can get him, he will serve as a short road to inside information about Desmond."

"The trouble there would be," remarked the Shambling Man, "that the man we want would be the very man who would give a fictitious name and address."

"We must take our chances about that. The owner of the white-handled pistol gave a false name and address, but we know who he is, and we shall have him here before long."

"He won't be of much use to us now, though," observed the other.

"Don't be too certain of that. Nothing is settled yet. It looks ugly for the colonel now, but he may be entirely innocent. And even if he were privy to the murder, he may not have committed it himself. He may have employed an agent to commit the crime; and it may be that agent who, in order to have a hold upon his employer, secured the cigarette case. Whoever he was, it is plain that he knew of the secret receptacle, and abstracted its contents."

"That would be interesting!" muttered the Shambling Man, slowly rubbing his hands together. The affair was getting into a state of complication that enchanted him beyond measure.

"There is one point worth noticing about Robert Johnson's testimony," resumed the inspector, after a pause. "His description of the man who sold him the cigarette case at the ball last night, tallies, so far as it goes, with Sibley's description of the man who pawned it on the 31st of December. That description answers, in a general way, to the appearance of Colonel Desmond. But Johnson's description can not refer to the Colonel, for he and the Colonel are well acquainted. And that would seem to indicate that the colonel may not have pawned the cigarette case after all."

"Or it may show, on the other hand, that Johnson was lying," suggested the other.

"His story has been confirmed so far," answered the inspector; "but we will see!"

After a little further conversation, the Shambling Man took his leave.

(To be continued.)

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FOOTBALL.

SUFFOLK V. CAMB. UNIVERSITY,
ON THE
PORTMAN ROAD GROUND, IPSWICH,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28th.
Kick Off 2.15.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

[BY HALF-BACK]

One of the greatest surprises in Suffolk football on Saturday was undoubtedly the result of the meeting of the two Beccles Clubs, the Caxton and College, upon the ground of the former, in a North Suffolk League match. The Collegians have shewn but little form of any brilliancy this season, and it is therefore the more surprising that they should be able to take a point out of the Caxtonians, upon the enemy's ground to boot. The result was evidently very flattering to the defence of the Collegians, which would appear to be distinctly improving. A correspondent writing about the match says:—"For Caxton, Baxter's play at full back was marked by cool and accurate kicking, while Downing did perhaps more work than any man on his side. J. Ward and Parnell were too slow, dribbling in circles instead of making for the goal, whilst Read was frequently getting off-side. For the School undoubtedly Weston and Roberts were the most conspicuous, the latter doing a giant's work. The halves all worked well, while little White in the front rank came in for a marked share of well-deserved applause." We quite expect to find the running for the championship of the new League particularly keen, although previously I was rather confident of the Caxtonians' chances.

The results of the other North Suffolk League matches were Lowestoft Town 4, Halesworth 1; Bungay Chaucer Press 3, Leiston 1. The first game was almost as much a surprise as the Beccles one. The Lowestoft men must have surprised themselves by the result, and they certainly did everyone else who know anything of the respective records of the teams. Last week I had occasion to comment upon the improvement of the seasiders' form, and certainly it appears that there is something not altogether transient in the change. Bungay Chaucer did what was generally expected of them, beating Leiston at Bungay. I quite anticipate that the pressmen will not be a very great way off the head of the table at the end of the season.

What on earth was wrong with the Ipswich Town forwards when upon the Cambridge Road ground at Colchester? Such an exceedingly wretched display of shooting has seldom been exhibited by them, and the Colchester people were no doubt a little surprised at the tameness of the visitors' display. All the Ipswich forwards, with the exception of Cotton, were completely out of sorts. The smart young left-winger is certainly earning for himself a permanent position in the first eleven, and the Committee will find it somewhat difficult to discriminate between Catchpole and himself. Kent will, probably, soon resume his place upon the right, which will enable Stanley Turner to go back to his old position on the inside left; the forwards thus arranged should be as strong a quintette as have represented the Town for several seasons.

The semi-final ties in the qualifying competition for the Amateur English Cup have been drawn and the bad luck of Ipswich Town has not deserted them. They are drawn to play the Norwich C.E.Y.M.S., and as the latter have the choice of ground the game will probably be played upon the Earlham Road ground at Norwich. The Churchmen are in good fettle this year, and as it is unlikely that the Town will be able to secure the assistance of Kent by that time, they will not perform the journey with the brightest prospects. Personally, I quite anticipate a victory for the Norwich men.

The Town Reserves were occupying the Portman Road ground on Saturday against Bury Alexandra. I took the opportunity of having a peep at the West Suffolkers, who have been doing so well amongst the other clubs in that division of the county, but I am compelled to say that I was greatly disappointed at the exhibition which was given by them, and can only hope that it was not a true exposition of their form, or I am very much afraid that we shall not have the pleasure of seeing them figuring in the final tie for junior honours. As regards the reserves, it is not too much to say that the defeat was solely owing to the weakness of the forwards, who were a poor lot indeed. Murrell, Fisk, Collins, Shippam, and Haward did good work in defending and saved their side from a much severer drubbing.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons, of Norwich, have forwarded the seventh edition of their "Norfolk Football Annual," which is turned out in their usual good style. The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of Mr. W. E. Hansell, the founder of the Norfolk County Association, whilst a photo group is also given of the Wymondham second eleven, the holders of the Norfolk Junior Cup. The prize essay this year is from the pen of Mr. E. E. Hennesey, of the Paston Grammar School, North Walsham, entitled, "Getting Fit," in which many valuable hints are given to players. The second prize goes to F. W. Brewer, for "Hints from Lancashire." The usual information on local matters connected with the sport are given exhaustively, whilst the value of more general information is not disregarded.

Two matches only were played in the West Suffolk League on Saturday, Bury Town being vanquished at home by Long Melford by four goals to one, and Sudbury under similar circumstances getting the worst of their encounter with Glemsford by one goal to *nil*. The Alexandrians at present head the list with eight points out of four matches, while Haverhill Rovers come second with six out of three matches. Bury Town and Sudbury jointly occupy the bottom stave with a single point each.

Orwell Works Rugbeians were giving the people of Bury St. Edmund's something in the way of a treat on Saturday. They played a match with a fifteen selected from the town and district upon the Alexandra ground, and the result was that the Ipswich men amused themselves at their entertainers' expense, running up no less than two goals and ten tries (or 40 points) to nothing. Rather poor sport this?

The 2nd Grenadier Guards will appear this afternoon upon the Portman Road enclosure, and should prove a great attraction. The Town will be represented by Cornell, Bailey, Walford, F. Turner (captain), Haward, Woods, Oxborrow, S. Turner, Ratcliff, Towns, and Cotton. It is certain that the wearers of the "Stripes," will have to play a different game from that of last Saturday if they would win. On Wednesday next the annual match, Suffolk *v.* Cambridge University, will be played upon the same ground. Those who would see a good game should keep the date open.

I am informed that A. E. Harrisson, late of Cambridge University, and at one time a scholar at Ipswich School, has been signed on as a player for Notts County. He figured between the sticks for the Lacemen against the Corinthians on Saturday, when his side were victorious by four goals to three. Harrisson has frequently played in the Ipswich Town ranks.

Cowell's matches for to-day are:—1st XI. *v.* Colchester Town, Gyppeswick Park; 2nd XI. *v.* Northgate School, Avenue ground; 3rd XI. *v.* Northgate School 2nd, Avenue ground.

Liverpool did much better in the return engagement with Everton on Saturday, the game ending in a draw 2—2. Sunderland, on the other hand, won their match with Bolton Wanderers at Sunderland, by four goals to *nil*. Blackburn Rovers at home, beat Burnley 1—0; at Preston, Derby County succumbed to North End, 3—2; Small Heath at Birmingham, beat Stoke, 4—2; Sheffield Wednesday at Olive Grove, were too good for the "Wolves," winning by 3—1; West Bromwich Albion and Aston Villa had a desperate struggle for supremacy upon the ground of the first named, but the "Throstles" were ultimately successful by 3—2; Notts Forest easily beat Sheffield United at Nottingham, 3—0. The table revised to date is as under:—

	Plyd.	Won	Lost	Drn.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Everton	12	8	1	3	41	19	19
Sunderland	11	8	1	2	31	10	18
Blackburn Rovers	13	6	2	5	26	19	17
Preston North End	14	7	4	3	24	21	17
Sheffield United	14	7	5	2	24	23	16
Aston Villa	14	7	6	1	31	20	15
Sheffield Wednesday	12	7	5	0	23	22	14
West Bromwich Albion	12	5	4	3	25	20	13
Burnley	13	5	5	3	23	19	13
Notts Forest	12	6	5	1	21	23	13
Small Heath	13	4	5	4	27	33	12
Wolverhampton W	13	4	8	1	19	39	9
Stoke	12	3	7	2	18	31	8
Bolton Wanderers	13	2	8	3	17	28	7
Liverpool	14	1	8	5	16	36	7
Derby County	10	1	7	2	12	26	4

The Second Division matches on Saturday resulted as follows. (There were none during mid-week):—*Lincoln City 3, Newcastle United 1. Bury 2, *Burton Wanderers 1. *Grimsby Town 2, Newton Heath 1. Darwen 3, *Burslem Port Vale 0. *Rotherham Town 6, Walsall 1. *Leicester Fosse 2, Burton Swifts 2. Played on the grounds of the clubs marked *. The table now stands as under:—

	Plyd	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Bury	13	12	1	0	41	15	24
Grimsby Town	13	9	4	0	43	25	18
Notts County	11	7	2	2	27	14	16
Burton Swifts	12	7	4	1	26	19	15
Newton Heath	10	5	2	3	26	17	13
Darwen	11	6	4	1	26	11	13
Newcastle United	12	5	4	3	31	35	13
Woolwich Arsenal	11	5	4	2	26	28	12
Walsall	11	5	6	0	19	27	10
Burton Wanderers	11	4	6	1	16	20	9
Manchester City	13	4	8	1	33	37	9
Lincoln City	10	4	6	0	20	33	8
Rotherham Town	14	4	10	0	28	35	8
Leicester Fosse	10	2	5	3	20	25	7
Burslem Port Vale	11	2	8	1	8	24	5
Crewe Alexandra	9	1	8	0	10	35	2

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Sample Bottle, post free 12 stamps, W. Woodward, Chaucer Street, Nottingham.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births are charged for at the rate of ONE SHILLING *each. Announcements of Marriages are inserted free; if "No cards" be added* ONE SHILLING *is charged. Announcements of Deaths are inserted free, but if containing more than the ordinary particulars,* ONE SHILLING *is charged. These charges must be prepaid, or they will be doubled.*
Announcements must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders.

MARRIAGES.

WEBB—STOKES.—November 22nd, at Lyndhurst Road Chapel, Hampstead, by the Rev. W. Pierce, of Newcourt Chapel, Tollington Park, John Charles, eldest son of Mr. B Webb, Stradbroke, to Lilla Charlotte, youngest daughter of Dr. Alfred Stokes, Leytonstone.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—19th November, after a short illness, Robert Anderson, rural postman from Yoxford to Middleton.

BLAKE.—10th November, at Occold, after a long affliction, George, the beloved husband of Harriett Blake, aged 74 years.

BULLIMER.—18th November, at the Vicarage Farm, Dovercourt, Mr. B. S. Bullimer, in his 74th year.

BARLOW.—19th November, at Ann Street, Ipswich, Cecilia Annie, the beloved daughter of Elizabeth and the late Richard Barlow, Sergt.-Major R.A., aged 24 years.

BENNETT.—6th November, at Grundisburgh, after a long and painful illness, Eliza Emma, the beloved wife of C. Bennett, late of Clopton, aged 26 years, much respected.

CHANDLER.—17th November, Henry Chandler, late of the Wolfe Inn, Laxfield, aged 77 years.

COOK.—12th November, at Alpha Cottage, Peasenhall, Mary Ann, wife of William Cook, aged 52 years.

DENNY.—5th November, at Ashbocking, William, the dearly-beloved husband of Ellen Denny, aged 71 years.

DYKES.—16th November, at Altrincham, Cheshire, Anna, the dearly-beloved wife of Charles Robert Dykes, and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Jacob, of Gislingham, Suffolk.

ELLISDON.—20th November, Thomas Alfred Ellisdon, postmaster of Hadleigh, Suffolk, in his 71st year.

FITCH.—22nd November, at Ipswich, after a long affliction, in his 56th year, James, the beloved husband of Helen Fitch, and eldest son of the late Joseph Fitch, of Ipswich.

MANFIELD.—20th November, at Badley, Gerald William, son of William J. and Emily Manfield, of Ixworth Thorpe, aged 11 weeks.

NEWMAN.—18th November, at Stradbroke, Elizabeth Knights, wife of W. S. Newman, formerly of Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, aged 78 years.

SELF.—15th November, at Harleston, Susan Self, in her 83rd year.

SLATER.—17th November, at Hitchin, Martha, wife of Richard G. Slater, late of Ipswich.

SCOTT.—17th November, in London, Susannah Agnes Le Heup Scott, widow of the late Walter Scott, M.D., and only surviving child of the late Francis George Probart, M.D., of Bury St. Edmund's.

TAYLOR.—20th November, at 44, Orford Street, Ipswich, Jessie, the beloved daughter of George and Jane Taylor, aged 18 years.

TURNER.—2nd November, at Sydenham, Elizabeth Turner, daughter of the late William Raynham, Chelsworth, aged 72.

WRIGHT.—16th November, at Brockford House, Ernest Alfred, third beloved son of Edward Wright, aged 39 years.

WARD.—17th November, at her residence, Post Office, Newton, Eliza Ward, grocer, &c., in her 82nd year.

WEBB.—22nd November, at 5, Bacon's Building's, St. George's Street, Ipswich, Charles, the youngest beloved son of William and Mary Ann Webb, aged 36 years.

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At 21, Cemetery Road, Ipswich
Designs and Estimates Free.

MORTALITY IN IPSWICH.

An Abstract of the Return of Deaths for the week ending Saturday, November 17th, 1894.

Alderman Road—peritonitis, 19 years, female.
Soane Street—phthisis, 13 years, female.
Woodhouse Street—bronchitis, 61 years, male.
Orwell Place—bronchial asthma and heart disease, 42 years, female.
St. George Street—heart disease and dropsy, 52 years, female.
Union Workhouse—old age, 73 years, male.

Males, 2; females, 4; total, 6.
Annual death-rate in Ipswich for the week 5·2 per 1,000.

GEORGE S. ELLISTON,
Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar-General reports the annual rate of mortality in 33 great towns of England and Wales for the week ending November 17th averaged 17·1 per 1,000 of their aggregate population. The rate in Norwich was 21, and in West Ham 15.

FIERCE FIGHTING NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

HEAVY CASUALTIES.

Advices from Shanghai say that sanguinary fighting took place a few miles northward of Port Arthur, both on Sunday and Monday. The Japanese advanced column, marching upon Port Arthur, came upon a Chinese force strongly entrenched in the passes. The position was reconnoitred in force, and at the close of the day the Japanese column fell back upon the main body. A general attack was made next morning, the Chinese offering an obstinate resistance. The attack was ultimately successful. The Chinese were driven from their entrenchments, and fled to Port Arthur. The losses on both sides were severe. The Japanese are now reported to be massing their troops round Port Arthur. The Chinese defensive works in the peninsula are much stronger and more cleverly constructed than had been anticipated.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM
MR. C. RUSSELL HURDITCH.
"Homocea Co., Birkenhead.
"Dear Sirs,—I cannot speak too highly of your excellent Ointment 'Homocea.' In our family we seem to fly to it for every physical ache and pain, while the workers of our mission have met with numerous cases in which its benefit has been well proved, and we give it away largely among the poor. The superintendent of one of our mothers' meetings says:—'One woman told me that it gave her almost instant relief in acute neuralgia, while another said it was invaluable in cases of rheumatism, and many others similarly testify to its great usefulness.'
"C. RUSSELL HURDITCH."
"KEEP YOUR HAIR ON."
This is very sound advice, but difficult to follow when your hair is slowly but surely coming off. We have just discovered another of the many wonderful properties of "HOMOCEA." Where they will end we cannot exactly foresee. The following unlooked for and unasked for letter is from a well-known clergyman, who, though he does not wish his name advertised, kindly permits us to give it to intending purchasers:—
March 30th, 1894.
Dear Sir,—One day being out of Pomade, I was driven to use your "HOMOCEA," out of sheer necessity. The sensation was so pleasant that I continued to use it. Judge of my surprise, when I found my hair beginning to thicken. I shall now persevere with its use, but I write at once in case you do not know all the virtues and possibilities of your wonderful preparation.
Yours faithfully, D.D.
LORD COMBERMERE says HOMOCEA did him more good than any embrocation he had ever used for rheumatism.
HOMOCEA which
"TOUCHES THE SPOT,"
is undoubtedly the most perfect remedy that has ever been offered to the public.
All wholesale houses stock HOMOCEA. It can be obtained from Chemists and others at 1s. 1½d. or 2s. 9d. per box, or will be sent by post for 1s. 3d. and 3s. from the wholesale agency, 21, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS
IN EAST ANGLIA.

ITEMS PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL, PITHY AND PERTINENT.

TOLD BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

₊ Districts will be found alphabetically arranged. All Church news usually placed under this heading will be found arranged under the special heading of "Church Notes and News."

BECCLES POOR RATE.—A poor rate of 2s. in the £ has been levied at Beccles for the current half-year.

BECCLES SCHOOL ACCOMMODATION.—The Beccles School Board have received the following tenders for new class-rooms:—Mr. A. Calver, £670; Mr. F. J. Allen, £744 4s. 6d.; Mr. E. W. Hindes, £850. Mr. Calver's tender has been accepted.

BECCLES BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.—The Borough Treasurer of Beccles (Mr. John Clarke) has issued his annual abstract of receipts and disbursements of the borough fund. The income amounted to £4,326, of which £1,700 was received from the rates, £1,744 from rents of marshes, &c., £129 drainage of marshes, and £209 from sewage farm. The disbursements totalled £4,289, of which £660 was spent on the marshes in labour, &c., £1,113 on streets, £310 on salaries, £431 rates and taxes, £455 on new bathing place, £358 public lighting, and £479 interest and principal of debts.

BLYTHBURGH: PRIMROSE LEAGUE MEETING.—A crowded meeting was held in the Board School, Blythburgh, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the local Habitation of the Primrose League. The platform was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, chrysanthemums, &c. During the evening additional interest was added to the proceedings by an excellently arranged and well executed programme of vocal and instrumental music, contributed by Lady Blois, the Misses Blois, Mrs. Munro, and Mr. Belcher. The Ruling Councillor (Sir Ralph Blois) presided.

BUNGAY: THE LAST OF THE VESTRIES.—On Thursday last a meeting for civil purposes of the parishioners of Bungay St. Mary's was held at the vestry. Churchwarden Bellman presided. Present:—Rev. W. Allen, D.D. (vicar), Messrs. Walesby and F. Gibson (overseers), Mr. R. Earl (assistant overseer), Mr. Adams (clerk), and Mr. A. W. Cocks. A rate of 1s. 8d. in the £ was made for the half-year ending March 25th, 1895, for the following purposes:—Union, £226; School Board, £129; Burial Board, £30; sundries, £25. On referring to the minute book it was found that the records of the vestry meeting were complete from 1523, a period of 361 years.—At the Holy Trinity Vestry there were present:—Overseer Nursey (chairman), Churchwarden Rushmere, Mr. R. Earl (collecter), Messrs. Stammers, Gibson, and R. Tye (clerk). A similar rate of 1s. 8d. in the £ for the half-year ending March 25th, 1895, was levied to raise sums of £251 for the Union, £145 for the School Board, and £28 for the Burial Board; leaving a balance of £25.

CHATTISHAM MISSIONARY MEETING.—A very pleasant missionary meeting was held last Monday evening at the Wesleyan Chapel, which was crowded. Mr. W. Beer (Capel) was chairman, and Mr. Faraday, assisted by Mrs. Faraday conducted the meeting. In order to make the evening interesting, Mrs Faraday had a few Ipswich children dressed as Africans, who gave recitations and sung solos in African fashion. As Mr. and Mrs. Faraday have lived some years in Africa, this was easily managed. Mr. Faraday also gave a suitable address, and the usual missionary hymn ("From Greenland's, &c.") was sung. Various boxes of money were opened, and a collection made at the close.

CLAYDON: SMOKING CONCERT.—A capital smoking concert was held at the Crown on Wednesday evening, and was attended by a large circle of friends. The arrangements made by the Hostess, Mrs. Campbell, were complete, and not a little of the success attending the first smoker of the season was due to the admirable manner in which the duties of the chair were performed by Mr. J. Kerry, of Ipswich. Songs, toasts, and recitations were the order of the evening, the comic element being well sustained by Messrs. W. Keeble and G. Pallant. Amongst the others who contributed towards the harmony were Messrs. G. Kerry, H Noble, S. Garnham, H. Mayhew, Ives, Brown, James Wright (of Creeting), Lockwood, Mercer, Broome, and J. Dedman. Votes of thanks to the Hostess and Chairman were heartily accorded.

COMBS: MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Owing to the great success which attended the musical entertainment arranged by the Rev. F. J. W. Girling, M.A., curate of Combs, on Thursday, it was repeated on Monday evening, when there was again a large and appreciative audience. With the exception of Miss Connie Andrews, who sang instead of Mr. Davies, the performers were the same, and included Mr. Wollaston Groome, Miss Minnie Prentice, Miss Marjie Girling, Miss Andrews, and Mr. W. Fison. Dr. Wollaston Groome caused intense amusement by his inimitable reading of "A Suffolk Tale." The proceeds of the entertainment, as of the former one, are or the benefit of the aged poor of the parish.

DEBENHAM SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—On Monday H.M. Inspector and his assistant, Mr. Ridout, examined the scholars at Sir Robert Hitcham's girls' school, when 102 pupils were presented. The work of the schools has been much impeded during the year, having been closed three times on account of scarlet fever and measles. On Monday afternoon and Tuesday the Inspectors examined the boys.

DISS SCHOOL BOARD.—At the monthly meeting of this Board, on Monday evening, Mr. F. Taylor, M.P., presiding, the question of contributing to the prize fund of the Diss and District Association of Teachers in connection with the examination of pupil teachers was again brought up, and it was resolved to subscribe two guineas for the present year. Statistics furnished by the clerk showed that in the school year ending 31st of October last the attendances were as follow:—Boys' school 65,956, girls' school 51,387, infants' school 37,295. The former showed an increase, and the others a slight decrease in the average attendance. A prize scheme, modelled on that of the Ipswich School Board, was adopted on the recommendation of the Committee appointed. Miss G. Thurlow was re-appointed assistant in the girls' school at a salary of £30 (an increase of £10), and Miss J. Fisher (ex-pupil teacher) was appointed assistant in the infants' school at a salary of £20 per annum.

EAST BERGHOLT: A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—On Tuesday at Samford Sessions, Arthur Thomas Goodchild, living at East Bergholt, was charged with letting off fireworks on the highway in East Bergholt on the 8th inst.—Mr. J. Mills defended.—A young girl named Ann Moss said the boy ran after her with a lighted firework and threw it on her hair, singeing it.—Mary Spencer (12) said defendant tried to kiss her, and in endeavouring to get away she fell down. Defendant did not throw the firework at Ann Moss, but the sparks went on her hair.—The Bench cautioned defendant against future misconduct and dismissed the information.

EAST BERGHOLT: LANTERN SERVICES.—Mr. Wibby, from the Church Army, has lately been appointed to work in the parish of East Bergholt, as lay reader and assistant to the Rector. He has commenced a series of lantern services on Friday evenings, in the National Schoolroom. The first set of slides were illustrative of the work of the Church Army. Mr. Wibby explained the views, and strongly appealed for contributions towards carrying on the work of the Army. A great deal more good work was in contemplation, but it could only be accomplished if more funds were forthcoming. The slides were exceptionally good ones, and were shown very clearly by a powerful lantern.

EAST BERGHOLT GAMEKEEPER CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—John Todd, gamekeeper, East Bergholt, was charged, at the Samford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, with assaulting George Gibbs, labourer, of East Bergholt, on Sunday, the 11th instant.—Mr. E. P. Ridley appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. Mills defended.—From the evidence it appeared that complainant and Joseph Clarke were on the road, between the church and his father's land, and met defendant. They had some conversation about the game on Gibbs' land, Todd saying he had taken four hares out of Gibbs' snares. High words followed, Todd assaulting complainant by pushing him over and knocking the pipe out of his mouth.—Mr. Mills contended that no assault had taken place, defendant merely pushing complainant away when he went up to him in a defiant manner.—William Strong, who was with Todd, supported this version of the affair, but, in cross-examination, admitted that defendant's "gentle pushing" was sufficient to send complainant across the road.—Case dismissed.

EYE: MAYORAL PROCESSION.—The Mayor (Ald. Henry Gedny), with the Aldermen, Councillors, Town Clerk, and other officials, headed by Mr. H. Skuffham (sergeant-at-mace), went in procession to the parish church on Sunday morning. The organist (Mr. T. W. Bray) played the National Anthem as the body Corporate entered the sacred edifice. Prayers were said by the curate (Rev. W. H. Chambers), and the Vicar (Rev. A. J. Spencer), after he ascended the pulpit, used the comprehensive but not often heard bidding prayer, and delivered an able and original sermon from the text, "For none of us liveth for himself."

EYE: THEFT FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—At the Eye Borough Petty Sessions on Saturday, before the Mayor (Ald. Gedny), and several other Magistrates, David Warne was brought up in custody and charged with stealing a pair of trousers, a pair of boots, and a vest value 20s., the property of John Crisp, an inmate of the Hartismere Union Workhouse.—The evidence of Mr. H. P. Riches, master of the Workhouse, and other witnesses showed that Crisp was admitted to the House on the 36th October wearing the articles in question, which the Master retained until the 10th inst., when prisoner was admitted to the House, but left again surreptitiously on the 12th inst. After he had gone the articles were missed, and Police-constable Clarke, of the Eye Borough force, subsequently received the prisoner from the Ipswich County police. When charged with the offence he made no reply, but on his way to Eye he admitted stealing the articles and escaping with them over the Workhouse wall.—Prisoner, who is a native of Wingfield, and has been in the army, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

EYE: NEW ALDERMAN.—A special meeting of the Eye Town Council was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday morning for the purpose of electing an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Henry James Barnes. The Mayor (Ald. H. Gedny) presided, and explained the object and procedure of the meeting.—Ald. C. J. Fisher observed that he thought it was the general wish of the Council that Mr. Henry Westhorpe Cullum, C.C., should be elected. (Applause.)—Mr. W. Short, C.C., asked Ald. Fisher if he had canvassed the Council.—Ald. Fisher replied that he had not, he only spoke what he had heard.—Voting papers were then issued, and when they had been collected it was found that with one exception (Mr. Short) all present had voted for Mr. Cullum, and the Mayor declared that gentleman elected, and congratulated him upon his elevation. (Applause.)—Ald. Cullum, in returning thanks, said there was nothing he valued more than the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and the gratifying proof that he enjoyed this rendered him grateful. (Applause.)—Ald. Cullum has for many years been one of the most active and useful members of the Town Council, and it is generally admitted that his elevation to the Aldermanic bench is well deserved. There is now a vacancy in the Council which will have to be filled up within 14 days.

FELIXSTOWE: QUADRILLE PARTY.—On Friday evening the Landguard Fort Royal Artillery rank-and-file dance club gave a quadrille party at the Victoria Hall. The officers of the garrison present included Major Murray, R.A. (Commandant), Capt. Cowper, Lieutenants Leaby and Manby, R.A., Surgeon-Captain Hall, A.M.S., and E. H. Robinson, R.E., Inspector of Ordnance. The ball was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Bombr. Thomas made an efficient M.C., and the refreshment department was well looked after by Sergt. Downes. Corporal Reid, as hon. sec., was indefatigable in his attention to the arrangements, and a very successful and enjoyable evening was the result.

FELIXSTOWE: SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.—A concert in connection with the Reading Room and Working Men's Club was held at the Oddfellows' Hall on Monday evening. An attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music and conjuring was gone through. The Felixstowe string band, conducted by Mr. W. G. Archer, played at intervals. Mr. S. Glanfield received a well-merited encore.—The congregation worshipping at the Wesleyan Church were on Sunday favoured with a visit from the Rev. W. J. Heaton, of Cambridge. On Monday evening Mr. Heaton delivered a lecture entitled "Six years in the Army," his experience as chaplain affording him ample material for an interesting discourse. Rev. R. H. Lloyd presided.—A competition between members of the Reading Room and Working Men's Club and non-commissioned officers of the R.A. took place at Landguard Fort on Tuesday evening, when friendly games of billiards, whist, and cribbage were played with the following results:—Billiards—N.C. Officers: Sergt. Butler, 150; Mstr.-Gunr. Heard, 140; Sergt. Crichton, 102; total 392. Reading Room and Club: S. Downing, 51; W. J. Finlay, 150; H. Matinson, 150; total 351. Whist:—N.C. Officers: Mstr.-Gunner Heard and Sergt. Knights, 0; Sergt. Butler and Sergt. Burns, 2; Sergt. Crichton and Sergt. Downes 0; total 2. Reading Room and Club: A. W. Downing and J. J. Robinson, 2; S. Downing and W. J. Finlay, 0; F. Whitmore and G. Westhorp, 2; total 4. Cribbage:—N.C. Officers: Sergt. Burns and Sergt. Butler, 2; Mstr.-Gunner Heard and Sergt. McKinn, 1; Sergt. Crichton and Sergt. Downes, 0; total 3. Reading Room and Club: E. Winks and H. Knights, 2; A. W. Downing and J. J. Robinson, 2; S. Downing and F. Whitmore, 2; total 6.

FRAMLINGHAM: DRAMATIC RECITAL.—On Monday last an evening recital was given in the dining-hall at the College, when Mr. W. A. Staulley gave his dramatic and humorous recitals to the students and a few friends and townspeople. The proceeds were in aid of the memorial window to be placed in the chapel to the late Earl of Stradbroke. The following was the programme:—"A Midsummer's Night's Dream," Act V., including the interlude of "Pyramus and Thisbe"; "Heather Ale," a Galloway legend; part song, "Good night, Beloved," S. Watson, G. E. C. Allen, W. R. Warren, Mr. A. F. Towle, and Mr. A. Pretty; "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava," "Gemini and Virgo," "The Baby in the Train," "Starting for the Boat," "In the Maze at Hampton Court," and part song, "Evening's Twilight."

GRUNDISBURGH: EXPENSIVE NUTTING.—James Woodham, labourer, Ipswich, was charged at Woodbridge, on Wednesday, with doing wilful damage to four trees, at Culpho, on September 17th, to the amount of 2s. The trees were broken very much in consequence of defendant and others gathering nuts. The Bench fined defendant 10s. 6d., 17s. 6d. costs, and 2s. damage, or seven days' hard labour, which he elected to take.—At the same Court, Charles Dunnett, aged 12, of Grundisburgh, was charged with assaulting another boy, named Samuel Buttrum, of Grundisburgh. Defendant turned complainant's barrow over, and took a sack away, and when Buttrum tried to get it back defendant gave him a black eye.—Case dismissed on payment of 11s. costs.

HADLEIGH: DEATH OF MR. T. A. ELLISDON.—By the death of Mr. Thomas Alfred Ellisdon, which took place on Tuesday afternoon, after a short illness at the age of 71, the parish of Hadleigh has lost another representative of a family connected with the parish and with the post office. Mr. Ellisdon at the time of his death filled the important office of postmaster, to which he was appointed on the death of his sister many years ago. Previous to that time the position was filled by the father and mother of Mr. Ellisdon, so that altogether the charge of the Hadleigh post office must have been in the same family for upwards of 60 years. Mr. Ellisdon was very courteous to the many he came in contact with, and in carrying out his important and yearly increasing duties he displayed a keen interest. For about 20 years he was assisted by his daughter, Miss Ellisdon, who it is hoped will be selected to succeed her father.

HADLEIGH: LECTURE BY THE VERY REV. E. SPOONER.—At the Town Hall, Hadleigh, on Monday evening, the Very Rev. E. Spooner, president of the Mutual Improvement Society, gave an interesting lecture upon his recent visit to the Italian lakes. Mr. Spooner's lecture is always looked forward to with great pleasure, as the large audience who turned out in such a foggy atmosphere testified. A number of beautiful views specially prepared, shown by the aid of a magic lantern, were given, amongst them the following:—Rheims Cathedral, west window, north and west porches with wonderful carvings; interior of St. Remi, Lucerne, Ascenotrape, Tell's Chapel, Kappelbrucke, The Great Lion, St. Gothard Tunnel, Devil's Bridge, Lugano, Lake Como, Gravedona, view of Como, Bellingona, Lugo Maggiore, Baveno, Isola Bella, Orto, interior of St. Giulio, Simplon Pass, Grotto of Algaba, Gorge of Gondo, Brque, Castle of Chillon, Gbion and Tunicu'a Railway, Geneva, &c. At the close the Rev. W. F. Durant, in the name of those present, proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector for giving the lecture.

HADLEIGH PETTY SESSIONS: THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR POACHING.—On Thursday, at Hadleigh, Edward John Ratliff, of Hintlesham, labourer, was charged by Jonathan Harrison, gamekeeper, with night poaching with a gun, on the night of the 16th inst., at Wolves' Wood, Hadleigh. The gamekeeper and another man were in the wood, and saw defendant and a companion come up the ride. The latter got away, but defendant was caught. Defendant pointed the gun, which was loaded, and in doing so struck his temple with the muzzle. He was sentenced to three calendar months' hard labour. — Thomas Mower, John Clarke, and James Green, all of Elmsett, charged with using foul language, were each fined 1s. and 7s. costs, or seven days' imprisonment. Mower went to gaol.—Harry Holder, drover, charged with assaulting Jane Seager, a married woman, at Hadleigh, was fined 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. costs.—Robert Pryke, weaver, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly at Hadleigh, and was fined 5s., and 6s. 6d. costs.—James Eighteen, fish hawker, charged with being disorderly and refusing to leave the King's Arms Inn, Hadleigh, was fined 1s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. costs.

HARWICH: IN THE POLICE COURT.—On Tuesday, James Price, labourer, was charged with assaulting Samuel Cook, labourer. Fined 2s. 6d., with 12s. 6d. costs, in default 14 days' hard labour; 14 days were allowed for payment.—Herbert Capon, baker, was charged with having used threats towards Laura Felton, domestic servant, so that she went in fear of her life. The Bench bound defendant over in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months, and ordered him to pay the Court fees, amounting to 15s., allowing him 14 days for payment.

HELMINGHAM: LECTURE ON THE REFORMATION.—A lantern lecture on "The Reformation" was given in the Sunday Schoolroom, Helmingham, on Friday. The lecture was delivered in connection with the National Protestant Church Union, and was in the able hands of Mr H Orchard. The room was filled with a large audience of villagers, who listened with deep interest to the story of the great and glorious Reformation.

HALESWORTH PETTY SESSIONS, THURSDAY.—Joseph Cleveland, labourer, for using obscene language, at Spexfield, was fined 5s., and costs 6s.—William Collier, of Ilketshall St. Margaret, and Walter Denny, of Ilketshall St. Lawrence, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly on the highway at Spexhall. Collier was fined 7s. 6d., and costs 6s., and Denny was fined 10s., and costs 6s.—Samuel Robert Cole, of Cratfield, labourer, was charged with threatening his wife. Mr. J. Mills appeared for the complainant, who stated that defendant, not finding sufficient food for herself and two children, proposed to sell a heifer which her father had given her, and after some conversation on the subject defendant struck her, and threatened to knock her head off. Later he threatened to kill her. George Chandler, father of complainant, and Betsey Chandler, his wife, corroborated. The Bench bound him over to be of good behaviour for six months, and ordered him to pay the costs, £1 3s. 6d.

HELMINGHAM: CHANGE RINGING.—On Wednesday eight members of the Norwich Diocesan Association rang upon the bells of St. Mary's Church, Helmingham, a true and complete peal of Bob Major, 5,088 changes, in three hours and five minutes. The ringers were:—F. E. W. Meadows treble, W. W. Miller 2, C. F. Ling 3, G. Thurlow 4, W. Whiting 5, F. Clayton (composer) 6, H. Last 7, W. G. Crickmer (conductor) tenor.

HOLBROOK: FIREWORKS IN THE STREET.—A boy named William Driver, 15 years of age, of Holbrook, pleaded guilty, at Samford Sessions, to letting off a firework on the highway, on the 10th November.—The Bench dismissed the case, and administered a caution, the boy's mother paying the costs, 5s., 7s. being remitted.

IPSWICH SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—On Thursday the autumnal meeting of the Ipswich Sunday School Union, preceded by a tea, was held in the Museum Street Chapel. Mr. F. Messent (president of the Union) presided. The Rev. Luther Caws (Stowmarket) and Mr. George White (Norwich), addressed the meeting on Sunday School work.

IPSWICH CANDIDATE FOR THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S TESTIMONIAL.—On Monday next, at 10 a.m., in the Magistrates' Room, Town Hall, Ipswich, the Mayor will present Capt. Tovee, of the s.s. Merrimac, with the honorary testimonial on vellum of the Royal Humane Society for his courage and humanity in having saved a boy from drowning on August 6th last.

INTERMENTS IN IPSWICH CEMETERY.—Friday: Gertrude E. Norman, 13 years, St. Margaret. Saturday: Sarah M. Catchpole, 39 years, St. Mary Key; Ellen Smith, 42 years, St. Michael. Monday: Rosa Bowman, 35 years, St Margaret's. Wednesday: Robert Wood, 61 years, St Clement; Elizabeth Trott, 40 years, St. Margaret. Thursday: Phœbe Brown, 65 years, St. John; Charles Quinton, 34 years, St. Clement; Annie Barker, 29 years, St. Margaret; Ann C. Barlow, 24 years, St. Matthew; Eliza Burrows, 73 years, St. Margaret.

IPSWICH: LECTURE ON STUMBLING-BLOCKS.—On Sunday evening a large number of young men from the Y.M.C.A. attended Turret Green Chapel to hear a special sermon from the Rev. W. E. Blomfield, on "Stumbling-blocks." The sermon, which was eloquent and practical, was much appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Paul held an "At Home" in the Y.M.C.A. lecture-saloon later in the evening, when there were 100 members present. Mr. G. King-Smith and Mr. Orriss sang some sacred selections, and a short address was given by the Rev. Geo. Barker, assistant-pastor to Dr. Dale, of Birmingham.

IPSWICH: SOCIAL GATHERING.—A social gathering for men was held in Tacket Street Chapel Schoolroom, on Monday evening. There were quite 300 persons present. Addresses were given by the Rev. G. Barker and Mr. D. Ford Goddard. The first-named gentleman is assistant minister to the Rev. Dr. Dale, of Carr's Lane Chapel, Birmingham, and his sermons at Tacket Street Chapel on Sunday attracted large congregations, while his address on Monday was genial and interesting. Music and refreshments were provided during the evening, while the arrangements of the gathering were undertaken by Mr. Warren, secretary to the P.S.A. Classes, and Mr. Garrod, secretary to the Council.

IPSWICH: ST. CLEMENT'S BAND OF HOPE.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday in the Memorial Hall, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Grimwade. The Secretary (Mr. W. Pipe) read an encouraging report, while the Rev. T. A. Carritt addressed the meeting. A programme of a varied character was well executed, the dialogue, "Slitherwick's Baby," being creditably performed. Among those who assisted were:—Misses K. Mortimer, F. and E. Fenner, E. Grimes, M. Freeman, E. Sporle, E. Gentry, and L. Southgate, and Messrs. G. H. Patterson, W. Pipe, H. Grimes, B. Taylor, F. Fenner, and W. E. Free.

IPSWICH: A MONSTER KITCHEN RANGE.—There has just been fixed in the kitchens of Mr. Jas. Hardwick, of the Queen Street Restaurant, one of the largest and most complete of kitchen ranges. This is probably the most extensive stove for cooking purposes to be found in this part of the country. It is 14ft. long, and by its one fire are heated two boilers for supplying hot water to the whole of the establishment, and another very large high pressure steam boiler fitted with pressure and water guages, safety valves, etc., for heating steam tables, coppers, and other cooking utensils. There are no fewer than seven roasting and baking ovens in this restaurant, with grilling pans, hot plates, and plate heaters capable of cooking a dinner for hundreds of guests. This stove was manufactured by the famous Carron Company, of Scotland, and supplied by them to the order of Mr. Edgar Scrivener, of the Queen Street Ironmongery establishment.

IPSWICH: IN THE POLICE COURT. PETTY ROBBERIES.—On Thursday, before the Ipswich Borough Bench, Thomas Wilson, a tramp, hailing from Lynn, was charged on remand with stealing a watch, &c., value 7s., the property of Jacob Trudgill, watchmaker, of Falcon Street, on November 4th. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour. Alice Kelly, 36, Gower Street, a married woman whose husband is a soldier serving abroad, was charged with stealing a table-cloth, etc., value 6s., the property of Wm. Scarfe. Prisoner, who got another woman to pawn the articles, was fined 20s., or 14 days' imprisonment.—Elizabeth Jane Harvey, a single woman, living at Barney's Buildings, Waterloo Street, was charged with stealing various articles of wearing apparel, of the value of 5s., the property of Charles James Nicholls, gardener, 59, Windsor Road. Prisoner afterwards pawned the goods, and when arrested by Police-constable Chenery, she said that she stole the clothes to obtain bread for a man with whom she was living. She was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

IPSWICH: FORMATION OF A COUNTY TEMPERANCE UNION.—As a result of a well-attended conference and public meeting held at the Ipswich Co-operative Hall, on Friday, over which Alderman Adams, of Lowestoft, presided, it was unanimously resolved on the motion of Mr. George Driver, of Woodbridge, seconded by the Rev. J. Morrison, that a Suffolk Temperance Union be formed, to assist in the establishment and maintenance of effective temperance organisation. The constitution of the Union formed the subject of a long discussion. Alderman Adams was unanimously chosen as president; Mr. Samuel Alexander and Dr. Roche were elected vice-presidents; Mr. George Driver was appointed general secretary; Mr. A. W. Fairweather, of Woodbridge, financial and minute secretary; Mr. James Youngman was elected chairman, while an executive of 22 was also formed.—The evening meeting was presided over by Dr. Roche, the speakers including Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., Mr. J. L. Fenn (Organising Secretary of the National Temperance League), Mr. W. D. Sims, Alderman Adams, the Rev. J. Morrison, and Major Aspinall.

IPSWICH HARRIERS.—These Harriers held their first handicap race of three and half miles on Monday evening, the course being from the Rose Inn, St. Peter's, by Stone Lodge Lane, and home by the London Road. The interest in the race was exceedingly keen, as no less than 43 members entered for the event. Out of the 26 starters 24 finished, notwithstanding the fog and heavy going, especially through the fields. Mr. R. W. Smith (captain of the Ipswich Bicycle Club), with the assistance of the Hon. Secretary of the Harriers' Club (Mr. A. G. Beverly), acted as starter and timekeeper. The finish was as follows:—F. Baker, 3 mins. handicap, 20 mins. 25 secs.; R. R. Thurlow, scratch, 18 17; O. Johnson, 2 mins. 40 secs., 21 0; B. Leech, 1 min. 45 secs., 20 20; J. Rogers, 15 secs., 18 54; E. H. Southgate, 35 secs., 19 21; F. Paternoster, 55 secs., 19 46; A. Bailey, 45 secs., 19 46; H. Cockrill, 45 secs., 20 15; K. Smith, 2 mins. 40 secs., 22 12; A. Clarke, 3 mins., 22 35; W. Harris, 3 mins. 15 secs., 22 51; W. Day, 1 min. 15 secs., 21 17; F. Brown, 1 min. 45 secs., 22 56; C. Pearse, scratch, 20 12; W. Last, 2 mins. 40 secs., 22 57; A Stoneman, 3 mins., 23 25; F. Clarke, 3 mins. 30 secs., 24 6; H. J. Bridge, 55 secs., 21 41; F. E. Belcher, 3 mins. 30 secs., 24 36; W. Bennett, 1 min. 45 secs., 22 56; E. J. Craven, 55 secs., 23 5; S. J. Sayers, 3 mins. 15 secs., 25 35; P. Southgate, 3 mins. 15 secs., 26 5. A special prize was awarded to Johnson, the first unplaced new member.

IPSWICH: SWIMMING CONTESTS.—The members of the Orient Swimming Club swam off on Tuesday evening before a number of spectators, the race for the handsome silver medal, presented by Mr. Frank Wade, O.S.C., for a 50 yards Scratch Challenge Race, and amid great excitement F. Poppy overhauled his opponent, A. W. Jex Burrell, and won by two seconds. Mr. R. R. Thurlow was the starter. The Ipswich Swimming Club held two races on Tuesday evening at St. Clement's Baths. The first was for the Junior Cap and Badge, for which A. Ward (8 secs.), and A. R. Burgoyne (8 secs.), A. London (2 secs), and W. E. Turner (scratch), competed. After an exciting race between London and Turner, the latter just managed to win by the touch, Ward being placed a good third. For the Kerridge Memorial Cup, the following started:—S. B. Rowbotham, H. E. O. Waugh, C. Meadows, and J. Cordle, all from scratch. The event proved to be an easy win for Rowbotham, but the struggle for second place proved more interesting. Rowbotham having obtained the most marks out of four races, holds the Cup for one year, being debarred from entering next season. Another of the series of smoking concerts promoted by the Orient Swimming Club was held in the Grand Café Restaurant on Tuesday evening, the attendance being considerably in excess of that at any previous entertainments. The Rev. Ythil Barrington presided, supported in the vice-chair by the president of the Club (Mr. R. D. Fraser). The concert was given as a complimentary farewell to the ex-secretary of the club (Mr. Frank P. Wade). The programme included capital performances by Messrs. F. P. Wade, A. W. Weekes, John Wright, A. J. Brereton, Will May, Leslie, W. C. Keeble, T. W. Coborne, Harry Gleadenning, W. Warden, Cook, Warren, and F. Poppy. Mr. Frank Bowman presided at the piano. The chairman distributed a valuable collection of prizes, presented by Mr. R. D. Fraser, Mr. J. B. Fraser, Mr. R. D. Fraser, jun., and Mr. F. P. Wade, as follows:—50 yards sealed handicap, 1 F. Poppy, 2 A. J. Burrell. 100 yards handicap, A. J. Burrell. Point races, 1 F. Poppy, 2 A. J. Burrell, 3 A. G. Hugg. 50 yards scratch race, F. Poppy.

LAXFIELD: SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Burgess, for many years the respected verger of Lowestoft parish church, died very suddenly at Laxfield on Tuesday afternoon. He had lately spent much time in Laxfield in refitting a small farm, which he intended occupying as soon as he had disposed of his contractor's business at Lowestoft. He slept on Monday evening at the General Wolfe Inn at Laxfield, and left there early next morning for his farm, where he ate a hearty breakfast. He returned to the General Wolfe, however, about ten o'clock, and stated that he did not feel well. He laid himself down in the parlour till one o'clock, when he summoned the landlady by ringing the bell. He then complained of pain at his chest, and before the landlady could return to the room with something warm, Mr. Burgess became unconscious on the couch. Dr. Biden was summoned, but he could do nothing for the patient, who passed away without having recovered consciousness at five o'clock, death having been due to internal hemorrhage on the brain. The deceased will be much missed at Lowestoft where his kindness and cordiality had gained him many friends.

LOWESTOFT: ALLEGED FELONY BY MARRIED WOMEN.—On Monday, at Lowestoft Police Court, two married women named Emma Scales and Harriet Gallant, were charged with stealing two pairs of boots, value 7s 10d., from the shop of Mr. A. Pash, boot maker; a quantity of shirting, value £1 10s., from the establishment of Mr. L. A. Watson, draper; while Scales was further charged with stealing four pieces of pork, eight guernseys, and other property. The prisoners, who had nothing to say in defence, were remanded for a week.

NACTON CLUB.—An enjoyable smoking concert was given by members and friends in the clubroom on Wednesday last. There was an appreciative audience under the presidency of the rector, the Rev. A. H. Watson.

NACTON: A POACHER SENT TO GAOL.—On Wednesday, at Woodbridge Sessions, George Cannell labourer, Ipswich, was charged by Chas. Lewington, gamekeeper, with night poaching at Nacton on November 16th, on land in the occupation of Capt. E. G. Pretyman. Lewington and another keeper named Cook heard three shots in Lady Wood about 1.30 a.m., and saw three men coming from the wood; one of them was defendant, whom they caught after "a tussle." Defendant had a gun, and the keepers subsequently found four pheasants tied together, and a loading rod.—Defendant, against whom there was a previous conviction, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

NEEDHAM MARKET: SOCIAL GATHERING.—Mr. Albert Ranson gave his annual tea at the Swan Hotel, Needham Market, to the prominent agriculturists of the district on Monday evening. The guests numbered about 100.

NEEDHAM MARKET SESSIONS, WEDNESDAY.—Frank Green, dealer, pleaded guilty to a common assault on Alfred Simpson, labourer, of Offton, and was fined £1 0. 6d., including costs.—Frederick Warren, chimney sweep, and William Webber and Joseph Fenton, labourers, were summoned for obstructing the footpath at Needham Market, on Sunday, the 4th inst.—Constable Mann requested them to move. Webber and Fenton did so, but Warren at first refused, and stated he could stand on the path as long as he liked, as he lived there.—Defendants were each fined 6s., including costs.

ORFORD: TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.—On Wednesday night, in Sudbourne Schoolroom, Dr. E. G. Wallis commenced a course of ambulance lectures to men. There was a good attendance.

PULHAM ST. MARY.—On Thursday the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Harding, granddaughter of Mr. Jacob Harding, of Pulham St Mary, with Mr. Walter Shibley, proprietor of the Magpie Hotel, Harleston, was solemnised in St. Mary's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wilfried Cleaver.

SAXMUNDHAM CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—A most successful amateur chrysanthemum show was held in the Oddfellows' Hall on Wednesday, in aid of Miss Pye's Nursing Home, Ipswich. The collection was a large one and quite filled the hall. The show was very well attended, and Mrs. R. C. Mayhew, the originator, must be congratulated on the success attending her efforts. The groups were very deftly arranged and quite good enough to compete in any show in the county. It is to be regretted that some attempts have not been made to hold a show of this kind previously, and we were pleased to see a notice posted in the hall stating that an exhibition for prizes would be held next year. A splendid group with very fine blooms was sent by Captain Price, R.N. (Carlton Hall). Very fine groups were also sent by Mr. W. E. Harvey, Mrs. R. C. Mayhew, Mr. Gildersleeves, Mr. W. E. Long (Hurts Hall), Mr. J. Forder, Mrs. H. Hayward, Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Richardson, Misses Sillett, Mr. Game, Mrs. Crampin, Mrs. Wooltorton, Miss Stanford, and Mrs. J. Smith. Cut flowers for sale were sent by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Suggate, Mrs. Wooltorton, Miss Ling, Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Saxton, and some very fine apples and pears were shown by Mrs. Flick and Miss S. Mayhew. Groups of miscellaneous plants were sent by Mrs. R. C. Mayhew, the Misses Toller and Mrs. Chapman.

SHIPWASH LIGHTSHIP.—The telephonic communication to the Shipwash Light Vessel was completed on Saturday. The shore end of the cable was landed near the C C Tower at Aldeburgh. The present system of telephoning is connected with the Tower for mobilising the English fleet. It could easily be connected with the Coastguard Station at Aldeburgh.

SHRUBLAND: SALE OF TIMBER.—A sale of timber at Shrubland Park by Mr. Alfred Preston has proved successful. There was a large company of buyers from places as distant as Newcastle, London, Lynn, Dereham, and Fakenham. The bidding was very spirited, one oak in the park fetching as much as £26, bought by Mr. Green, of Eye, and a good lot of ash made from £8 to £13 per tree.

SOUTHWOLD SCHOOLS.—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Town Hall, the Mayor (Mr. W. H. Elmy) presiding. The meeting was convened to hear a statement from the Vicar as to the Schools. From this it appears that the sum of £1,500 was estimated to be the amount required to carry out certain requirements, and efforts were made to raise that sum, which afterwards, it appeared, was not correct, and £600 was mentioned. This was further reduced to £400, and ultimately the sum of £300 was really the correct amount. Towards this the Town had contributed £24 9s., and outside help swelled the amount to about £250. The remainder was now wanted, and to raise that sum the meeting was asked to devise the best means. An addition to the Committee was decided upon, and an election day arranged so that all subscribers of 1s. and upwards might vote. The following were present in addition to the Mayor:—Rev. C. H. Sutton (vicar), Rev. E. H. North, Messrs. Balentine Hurr, J. Marshall, E. Court, H. Brown, J. Sinclair, D. R. Gooding, E. M. U. Adnams, E. O. Debney, H. J. Debney, J. M. Clutten, G. T. Naunton, E. Pipe, H. Barnes, S. H. Fitch, T. S. Denny, S. W. Reynolds, G. Britton, J. Thompson, H. Thompson, E. Ready, J. J. Mayhew, W. G. Bridal, W. H. Molyneux, and W. Minns.

STOWMARKET PETTY SESSIONS, MONDAY.—Walter Watchman, dealer, Claydon, was charged by Inspector Phillippo with using obscene language in Crowe Street, and was fined 5s. and 13s. 6d. costs.—Oliver Buxton, labourer, Buxhall, charged with damaging a pea stack to the extent of 3s., the property of Robert Roper, was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and damage 12s. 6d.—Robert Pegg, labourer, Stowmarket, for neglecting to send his children to school was fined 6s. and 4s. 6d. costs.—Edward Brame, labourer, Stowmarket, and Thomas Stearn, Haughley, were mulcted in the same amount.

WICKHAM MARKET: INSUBORDINATION AT THE WORKHOUSE.—Mr. George Mason, the master, reported to the Guardians on Monday that he had punished Elizabeth Chatten for insolence, insubordination, and refusing to work, by placing her in confinement in the lock-up for eight hours, and altering her usual diet to bread and water. This action met with the approval of the Board, as Chatten is an old offender and has frequently given trouble to the authorities.

WICKHAM MARKET: LAST MEETING OF THE BURIAL BOARD.—A valedictory meeting of the Board was held on Thursday evening at the White Hart Hotel, when the members bade farewell to each other previous to their dissolution. Their powers will now be transferred to the Parish Council, who will have sole control of the Cemetery. A levy of £10 was made on the overseers. Unanimous votes of thanks were accorded to the Chairman and Clerk, who responded in suitable terms.

WICKHAM MARKET: CO-OPERATION.—The flourishing and enterprising Society at Wickham Market held its anniversary on Tuesday. The members, after enjoying a capital tea, held a public meeting under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Gower. There was a crowded meeting. The platform was prettily decorated with flowers. A varied programme was arranged, items of which included selections by the hand-bell ringers, and several pieces by the brass band. The Chairman and Secretary (Mr. R. Dale) gave accounts of the position of the Society, and Messrs. Ling and Newton made interesting speeches, shewing the great progress of the Co-operative movement.

WICKHAM MARKET BOWL PLAYERS AT DINNER.—The Bowling Green Club, at the White Hart, were a happy lot on Wednesday. They met and invited several friends to join with them to spend a jolly evening. Mr. W. Minter, an old bowl player, was chairman, and Mr. George Mason acted as vice-chairman. The other ends were occupied by Mr. H. Smith, the oldest member of the club, and Mr. W. Finch, another noted player. A number of toasts, speeches, and songs kept the company well occupied until eleven o'clock, when Bruce's Act stopped host Diver from supplying any more good cheer. "The winners of the tournament" was given, and responded to by Messrs. R. Rackham, J. Cook, T. Minter, and John Culpeck. The songs were contributed by Messrs. L. O. Keer, W. Turtill, G. Brooks, J. Woods, F. Dale, J. Culpeck, and H. Andrews.

WICKHAM MARKET: PLOMESGATE GUARDIANS AND THE TRAMPS.—To the weekly meeting of the Plomesgate Board of Guardians on Monday, Mr. Geo. Walker presiding, it was reported that the number in the Workhouse was the same as last year—96; there was an increase of 32 in the number of outdoor paupers, but a decrease of £5 9s. 10d. in the expenditure. The Master reported the deaths of two inmates, aged respectively 75 and 80 years; 38 vagrants had been admitted. Several tramps from the Bulcamp and Ipswich Unions stated that in those workhouses they were only detained one night, and the Clerk was instructed to write to those Unions enquiring if these statements were true, as, if they were, an injustice would be done this Union.—Mr. H. Preston-Thomas (Local Government Board Inspector) said he visited the House and found everything in good order. The question of detaining tramps, he hoped, would become uniform throughout the country.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
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HIGH CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

FITS OR EPILEPSY. Giddiness, Sensations Faints, I will demonstrate to the whole world how that most dreadful of all complaints, "Epilepsy," which has been hitherto considered incurable, can be permanently cured (*without the chance of failure*).—Write to the "Secretary," Burwood House, Burwood Place, Hyde Park, London, and he will send you "Gratis," full instructions for cure.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

HIGH-CLASS MAZAWATTEE COFFEE.
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At 1/4, 1/6, 1/8, and 2/- per lb. By Leading Grocers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Messrs. GARROD, TURNER, & SON

EAST BERGHOLT, SUFFOLK.
Three miles from Manningtree Station, and equi-distant, 10 miles from Ipswich and Colchester.
IVY COTTAGES,
Two small Semi-detached COUNTRY RESIDENCES, close to the Church, Roman Catholic Chapel, Post and Telegraph Office, with garden, stabling, and area in all of quarter of an acre. Possession of the larger house, late in the occupation of the owner, may be had on completion of purchase; the smaller house is let at £11 per annum.

GARROD, TURNER and SON will SELL by AUCTION, at the Great White Horse Hotel, Ipswich, on TUESDAY NEXT, 27th November, at Four o'clock p.m., precisely, the above Desirable FREEHOLD PROPERTY by direction of the representatives of Mrs. BARKER, deceased.

Particulars of the Solicitor, Mr. W. S. CALVERT, East Bergholt, and of the Auctioneers, 1, Old Butter Market, Ipswich.

By Messrs. SPURLING and SONS.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.
SPURLING and SONS'
SALES by AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY.
Fat and Store Cattle, Sheep and Swine, Hay, &c., commencing with Store Sheep and Swine at 12 o'clock. Horses and Dead Stock every Fortnight at 1.30.
Entries solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

TUESDAY NEXT.
IPSWICH SALE YARD.
SPURLING and SONS
Will SELL by AUCTION, at One o'clock, in lots to suit small buyers,
2 TONS Capital STOVER,
2½ Tons Good Park Hay,
2 Tons Beet,
½ Ton Good Magnum Bonum Potatoes,
2 Tons Cattle Cabbages.

IPSWICH SALE YARD.
SPURLING and SONS
Beg to announce they will hold their
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS SALE
On TUESDAY, December 11th,
WHICH will comprise many Grand OVER-YEARED OXEN from the best graziers and old consignors to the Firm.
Further Entries respectfully solicited, to be sent to the AUCTIONEERS, 81, Princes Street, Ipswich.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
A CUP VALUE FIVE GUINEAS
Will be given for the best Pair of Fat Beasts, drawn from a consignment of not less than eight, and
A CUP VALUE FIVE GUINEAS
For the best Fat Beast in the Yard.

By Messrs. MOORE, GARRARD & SON.

STUSTON LODGE, Near DISS.
MOORE, GARRARD & SON
Are favoured with instructions from Surgeon-General Pearl, who is leaving the county, to SELL by AUCTION, without reserve, on THURSDAY, December 6th, 1894,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pictures, Indian jars and vases, and various curiosities, linen, glass, kitchen and dairy utensils, about 80 volumes of modern scientific and other books, surgical, chemical and botanical appliances, choice greenhouse and other plants, garden tools, chairs, iron ornamental arches, octagon summer-house, 2 cucumber frames, garden roll, 14 inch lawn mower, water barrow, BAY HACKNEY GELDING, 8 years old, handsome Jersey cow, 3 years old, in calf, light wood varnished cart in good order, circular-fronted brougham in capital condition, snow sledge, town made cob sized waggonette in good order, governess car by Howes, Norwich, nearly new; riding and driving harness, piece of stack of upland hay, duck house, pig stye, rowing boat well fitted with oars, anchor and chains complete, &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock punctually.
Catalogues may be obtained of C. H. SCRIVEN, Esq., Estate Agent, Bank Plain, Norwich, and of the AUCTIONEERS, Hoxne, Brundish, and Eye.

By Messrs. MOULTON, FISK, and WALKER.

MELTON, Near WOODBRIDGE.
Messrs. MOULTON, FISK, and WALKER
Are favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL by AUCTION, at the Coach and Horses Hotel, Melton, on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1894, at 6 for 7 o'clock in the Evening, in three lots,
ALL that Valuable and Substantially-built Brick-and-tiled RESIDENCE with large productive garden, well situated in Melton, occupied by Mr. G. T. Chaplin. Estimated rent £14. Also
All those Nine desirable COTTAGES, on the opposite side of the road to the above residence, now occupied by Messrs. A. Wells, E. Meadows, G. Howgego, W. Weightman, J. Dunnett, W. Harrison, — Brightwell, W. Norris, and W. Freeman.
Annual rental £52 16s. All Freehold.
The property commands long frontages to the main road in the centre of the village, and the cottages are always in demand at remunerative rentals by good tenants.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale will be posted free on application to Messrs. JACKAMAN and SONS, Solicitors, Ipswich; or the AUCTIONEERS, Woodbridge.

By Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON.

WOODBRIDGE.
BUILDING OR GARDEN LAND FOR SALE.
FREEHOLD AND LAND TAX REDEEMED.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Are instructed by the proprietor, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Bull Hotel, Woodbridge, on THURSDAY, the 29th of November, 1894, at four o'clock in the Afternoon punctually, in one or more Lots, as may be determined,
ABOUT TWO ACRES of valuable FREEHOLD BUILDING or GARDEN LAND, situate on the California Estate, Woodbridge, having a frontage to the Ipswich Road of 280 feet, and adjoining the lands of Mr. J. Dent and Mr. E. Knappett; high and dry situation; beautiful and extensive views.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of Messrs. BROOKE and SON, Solicitors, and of the AUCTIONEERS, all of Woodbridge.

SUBJECT TO A VERY LOW RESERVE.]
GRUNDISBURGH, near WOODBRIDGE.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at the Bull Hotel, Woodbridge, on THURSDAY, the 29th of November, 1894, at four o'clock in the afternoon punctually, in one Lot,
ALL that very desirable SMALL HOLDING, consisting of a Cottage, small set of Farm Buildings, and 6a. 1r. 25p. of extremely fertile Arable Land in good order, most advantageously and pleasantly situated, adjoining the main road, 2½ miles from Woodbridge, and close to the populous village of Grundisburgh, in the occupation of Mr. R. Leach, at an apportioned rental of £13 per annum, copyhold.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had of W. W. WELTON, Esq., Solicitor, and of the AUCTIONEERS, all of Woodbridge.

UFFORD, near WOODBRIDGE.
Messrs. W. ARNOTT and SON
Are instructed by Mr. James Sayer (who is giving up the Ufford Town Lands), to SELL by AUCTION, on the Meadow behind the Crown Inn, Ufford, on FRIDAY, November 30th, 1894, at one o'clock precisely,
THE valuable Live and Dead FARMING STOCK, including:—
2 capital Cart Mares,
A well-shaped powerful Cart Colt,
An excellent Pony,
Capital road waggon, 2 tumbrils, 3 light spring carts, light spring van, ploughs, harrows, corn drill, horse hoe, beet plough, drag rake, wheelbarrows, ladders, hand tools, harness, 3,000 broaches, and numerous other effects. Also a stack of capital Hay.
Catalogues of the AUCTIONEERS, Woodbridge.

By Mr. A. G. NOTLEY.

2, RICHMOND VILLAS, KIRKLEY, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.
Mr. A. G. NOTLEY
Is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the Royal Thoroughfare Sale Rooms, Lowestoft, on TUESDAY, November 27th, 1894, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon,
THE Charmingly-situated Semi-Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, known as No. 2, Richmond Villas, London Road, Kirkley, Lowestoft, and containing—
On Top Floor—Three bedrooms, landing, and closet.
On First Floor—Drawing-room with bay window, and 2 bedrooms.
On Ground Floor—Entrance hall, large dining-room with bay window, kitchen, scullery, larder, glass and china closets, 2 conservatories.
At the Rear is a tool house, coal house, w.c., and garden with large vinery, with back entrance from Richmond Road.
As late in the occupation of R. Castle, Esq., who leaves Lowestoft.
Immediate possession may be had on completion of purchase.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. KINSEY, ADE, and HOCKING, 9, Bloomsbury Place, London, W.C., Vendors' Solicitors; or of the AUCTIONEER, Royal Thoroughfare, Lowestoft.

12, WELLINGTON ESPLANADE, KIRKLEY, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK.
Mr. A. G. NOTLEY
Is favoured with instructions to SELL by AUCTION, at the Royal Thoroughfare Sale Rooms, Lowestoft, on TUESDAY, November 27th, 1894, at Three for Four o'clock in the afternoon,
THE superior and delightfully situated FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, known as No. 12, Wellington Esplanade, Kirkley, Lowestoft, facing the sea, and containing—
On Top Floor—Three bedrooms.
On Second Floor—Three bedrooms and w.c.
On First Floor—Drawing-room (29ft. by 19ft.) with bay and side windows, bedroom, and w.c.
On Ground Floor—Entrance hall, dining-room (18ft. 9in. by 15ft. 6in.), with bay window, breakfast room, and housemaid's pantry.
In Basement — Kitchen, scullery, housekeeper's room, pantry, cellar, glass and china closet, small room at back, coal-house, wood-house, and w.c.
At the rear is a Garden, with back entrance.
As now in the occupation of Mrs. Austin, who leaves Lowestoft.
Immediate possession may be had on completion of purchase.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. RICHARDSON and GORING THOMAS, 76, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C., Vendor's Solicitors; and of the AUCTIONEER, Royal Thoroughfare, Lowestoft.

SALES BY AUCTION.

By M. A. RAPHAEL.

Under an Execution from the Sheriff of Suffolk.]
CHURCH FARM, HEMINGSTONE.
A. RAPHAEL
Will SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY, November 29th, 1894,
THE Live and Dead FARMING STOCK and Effects of Mr. Chapman.
Auctioneer's Offices: 4, Upper Brook Street.

Situations Vacant.

PICTORIAL ALMANACKS.—First-class Representative Wanted; good connection and previous experience indispensable.—Arthur Armitage, Almanac Publisher, Nottingham.

Situations Wanted.

AS Useful or Young Ladies'-maid; knowledge of dressmaking, good character.—Address, A. B., Mintlyn House, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

AS Housemaid, where parlourmaid is kept, or as Useful Help in a gentleman's small family; tall, aged 20; can be well recommended; town preferred.—A. Potter, Kate's Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

BAILIFF, experienced in Farming and Management of Stock, seeks an appointment; good references.—Address, C.W., 1, Oxford Terrace, Cambridge.

CLERGYMAN'S Wife recommends three Girls—17, 16, 15; eldest has five years' good character, wishes to be maid to two little girls; can do dressmaking; other two as Nurse Girls.—Mrs. Keppel, Winfarthing Rectory, Diss.

Land, Houses, &c.

GRASS FARMS, ARABLE FARMS, ESTATES—Rent, from 5s. Acre; prices from £7 Acre Monthly List, 1,500 Farms, 2d.—Rutters, 5, New Bridge Street, London.

TO Let, No. 5, Gordon Terrace, London Road, Ipswich, containing front and back sitting rooms, five bedrooms, and dressing, kitchen and scullery on ground floor, w.c., good drainage, front and back garden; rent £28.—E. T. Read, Old Post Office.

For Sale.

BEAM Scales and Weights, ¼oz. to 7lbs., 25s.; large Sausage Machine, 25s, suit butcher.—Hazleton, Dog's Head Street, Ipswich.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE—Bargains. To clear before Stocktaking:—130 guinea new Brougham, best throughout, for 110 guineas; 90 guinea reliable second-hand Victoria for 70 guineas; 120 guinea new headed Waggonette for 100 guineas; 80 guinea new Stanhope Waggonette for 60 guineas; 40 guinea reliable second-hand Stanhope Phaeton for 30 guineas; 40 guinea reliable second-hand Stanhope Waggonette for 30 guineas; 35 guinea reliable second-hand Parisian Phaeton for 28 guines; 32 guinea new cob-size Battlesden Car, in varnished wood, for 29 guineas; 25 guinea new pony-size Governess Car for 22 guineas; 25 guinea, nearly new, full-size Rustic Cart for 22 guineas; 40 guinea new, stylish, full-size Whitechapel Cart for 35 guineas; 33 guinea new cob-size Stanhope Gig for 28 guineas; 45 guinea reliable second-hand full-size Waggonette, with moveable head, for 35 guineas; 45 guinea reliable second-hand one horse Canoe Landau for 35 guineas; 25 guinea reliable second-hand cob-size Doctor's Gig for 22 guineas.—Bennett's Carriage Works, Fore Street, Ipswich.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED ROOFING SHEETS.
Stock of slightly defective Sheets, practically as good as new, 6ft. by 27in., at 1s. 2d. each, other sizes in proportion. Dutch Barns, 40 yards by 9 yards, 50s. per lineal yard, fixed complete. Estimates for Iron Roofs, Fencing, Hurdles, etc. Galvanized Wire Netting.—Walker Bros., Staffordshire Galvanizing Works, Walsall.

HAY! Hay! Straw.—J. Keevil, Brixton Granaries, S.W. (Established 1834), is cash buyer of above, any quantity. Presses, saving third rail rate, lent; 1,000 horses fed daily. Bankers, London and County. Old Oats, 304lbs. on rail 13s.; bran 65s. ton.

PIANOFORTE.—Iron Frame Cottage, Full-compass (second hand). Best maker and good as new. Cost £30; Cash £14, or 15s. a month.—Daniels, Dial Lane, Ipswich.

ROAN Horse, 16½ h.h., suitable for heavy work; just returned from hire. Cheap.—Garnham, Job Master, Woodbridge.

FIREWOOD! FIREWOOD!! FIREWOOD!!!
RED DEAL BALTIC FIREWOOD, cut under cover and always dry.
50,000 Bundles now ready for immediate delivery.—Large Bundles, 5s. 6d. per 100; Small Bundles, 2s. 9d. per 100. Special quotations for Large Quantities. About 500 Bushels of Deal Chumps and Chip Wood, at 4d. and 5d. per bushel.—The Baltic Firewood Co., Crannis and Co. Wholesale Depôt and Offices: St. Margaret's Green, Ipswich.

SEVERAL hundred yards of Rabbit Netting for Sale, cheap, usual widths.—Charles Taylor, Sack and Cover Manufacturer, Old Cattle Market, Ipswich.

TO Engine Owners and Contractors.—For Sale, a first-class 8-horse gear Traction Engine by Holmes and Son, Norwich (modern type, and is very economical). It is fitted with two speeds, compensating gear, hauling drum and wire rope, water-lifter and heater. Is now in thorough repair. The fire-box is quite new and of the best Low Moor Iron, is thickly studded with stays; the tube plate is securely held by a strong tubular stay. The boiler is very strong—the shell plates are 7-16ths in thickness. The road wheels are wrought iron and good width. Cylinder has been re-bored and slides re-surfaced; all the bearings are massive and are scarcely worn. The boiler has been re-lagged with wood and cased with sheet iron. The engine is neatly painted and varnished, and is now ready for work.—Apply, E Youngs and Co., The Waveney Iron Works, Diss.

Business Cards.

ASK for Wootton's Cure for Corns.—Chief Depôt 7, Tavern Street, Ipswich.

ANOTHER consignment of those Specially Thin Tumblers, engraved with pretty Fern Leaf designs, just to hand. Same price as before, viz, 1s. 3d. the half dozen, or 1s. 9d. post free to any address.—Robt. Sayer, St. Helen's and St. Peter's, Ipswich.

AN Unrivalled Remedy.—Shaving made a luxury, no more blunt razors; use Green's Magic Razor Strop Paste; its effect is marvellous, Razors never want grinding. Price 6d. and 1s. per Box, by post 7d. and 1s. 1d.—Sole Proprietor, J. Green, Hairdresser, Back Post Office, Ipswich.

ADDISON'S SEEDS for the Flower Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Farm. A large variety of all kinds of Seeds always in stock.—Eagle Street, Orwell Place, Ipswich.

A One-Man Cross-cut Saw 4s., sent free 4s. 6d., warranted fastest cutting saw for battlings and green wood; Cross-cut Saws, 4ft., 7s. 6d.; 4½ft., 8s.; 5ft., 9s; Hand Saws, warranted, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 3d.—Kenyon and Trott, Princes Street, Ipswich.

BILLIARDS or Bagatelles.—All those requiring New or Secondhand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard Work done should, before going elsewhere, send for new price list, cloths and rubber cushion samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. Est. 1862

BOOKBINDING.—PHILLIPS, of Friars'-street, Ipswich, for General Bookbinding. Account Books made to order

CHRISTMAS Cards! Booklets!! Calendars!!! Immense Variety, Newest Designs.
Parcels sent on approval to all parts.
Special Showrooms now open.
S. Smith and Smith, The Noted Card Depôt,
The Cash "Suit-all." Stores,
46 and 48, Butter Market, Ipswich.

"ECZEMA," a little Book on Skin Troubles, sent gratis and post free by the Anteczema Co., 83, Castle Road, London, N.W.

EDWARD BEARD registers Houses and Property to be Sold or Let free of charge. Persons seeking Residences, &c., should see Beard's list and consult him about what is available to best meet their requirements. Household Removals in pantechnicon vans, taking risk, at lowest rates; estimates free.—Beard (from Maple and Co.), Reliable House Furnisher, 3 and 3a, King Street, and 28, Butter Market, Ipswich.

GOBEY'S is the Noted House for Home-cured Hams and Bacon, Genuine Pork Sausages and Potted Meats, 47 and 49, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

IF you have not yet done so, get your Clothing of D. Gunn and Co., Tailors, 2, Dial Lane, Ipswich. The best value in the trade for cash.

J. E. Stammers and Son, House Furnishers, 8, 10, and 12, Tacket Street, Ipswich. Furniture of every description; Pianos, American Organs, Perambulators, and Mail Carts, at lowest prices for cash, or supplied on payment of Deposit and easy Instalments. Second-hand Furniture bought for cash, or exchanged for New.

MAGIC Lanterns and Slides for hire.—Wiggin and Son, 34, St. Matthew's, Ipswich.

MARRIED Ladies.—Information of Priceless Value (Free); send stamped envelope.—Mrs. Lawrence, 4, Bradley Street, Sheffield. (Name this paper.)

MARCHANT'S celebrated Pig Powder, unequalled for all pig ailments; 1 lb. 1s., 14 lbs. 12s.—W. Hudson, Chemist & Druggist, St. Nicholas, Ipswich.

MRS. A. Cook, purchaser of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wardrobes, 62, Upper Orwell Street, Ipswich. Clients waited upon at their own residences either in Town or Country. Furniture and Table Linen bought. Remittances forwarded on receipt of goods.

ORTON'S Blended Lamp Oil is still taking the lead; give it a trial.—To be obtained at St. Lawrence Street, and A1, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

PIANOFORTES.—Constant supply of instruments by best makers, various prices; sale or hire.—Christie, 95, Fore Street, Ipswich.

AT BOTWOOD'S,
The Ipswich Carriage Show Rooms,
Carr Street.
"QUEEN" Gold Medal BROUGHAMS, and variety of first-class new and second-hand Carriages.—Works, Woodbridge Road.

TEA from 10d. to 2s. 4d. per lb.; no bonus nonsense; paper not weighed; no deception of any kind; try our 1s. 4d.—West End Tea Stores, 7, Norwich Road, Ipswich.

TO Executors.—Old Gold, Old Plate, Old Jewellery. Highest prices given; valuations for probate or family division.—R. D. and J. B. Fraser, Museum Street Buildings, Ipswich.

WANTED, intending purchasers to inspect our Stock; it is large and varied, bought in the best markets, sold at reasonable profits; Tin, Iron, and Copper Ware a speciality; Galvanised and Enamelled Ware; Travelling Trunks, Bird Cages, Garden Lines, Household Ironmongery, Brushes and Brooms, Baskets, Mats, Glass and Earthernware, some special lines in this department; Oil Stoves, Paints, &c.—Note address—E. C. Ribbans, 114, 115, 117, Fore Street.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co. (Reg.), 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

5,000 Watches Wanted to Clean, at 2s. each. Mainsprings, 2s. 6d. All warranted one year. Watches can be sent by post or rail. Jewellery Repairs equally cheap, and done on the premises.—Candler, Watchmaker, 10, Carr Street, Ipswich.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT to Farmers, Timber Merchants, and Auctioneers.—Wanted to purchase any quantity of Willow Trees or Bat Clefts for cash; must be first-class quality and suitable for cricket bat making.—Apply, Box 205, this Office.

MARRIED Medical Man at seaside town receives two invalids or convalescents; terms according to requirements.—Address, M.D., *Ipswich Journal* Office.

MATRIMONY.—Young Widow, nice-looking, affectionate and domesticated, wishes to marry again. Advertiser has considerable capital and house property. Gentleman must be educated, refined, and of temperate habits.—Address, Mrs. Cliffe, 101, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.

Educational.

DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.
MADAME STAINTON TAYLOR
WILL, with her Assistants, resume her Classes for Drawing-room Dancing at the Masonic Hall, when the leading fashionable dances of the season will be introduced. Schools and Classes received and visited.—Address, The Secretary, South Kensington School of Dancing, 35, Coleherne Road, London, S.W.

WOODBRIDGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
EDUCATION OF THE HIGHEST CLASS,
Both GENERAL and SCIENTIFIC,
At a very moderate cost.
MANY VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS.
TWO EXHIBITIONS of £50 a-year for 3 years offered annually for a University or place of Higher Education.
NUMEROUS SUCCESSES at Universities and elsewhere.
Apply to the Rev. Dr. WOOD.

S. WARREN'S
"BEST OF ALL" CASH STORES,
13, Tavern Street, Ipswich.

XMAS CARDS!!!
"BEST OF ALL" PACKET, 25 Good Cards, 6½d., Post Free 8d.
"EXCELSIOR" PACKET, 25 High-Class Cards, 1s., Post Free 1s. 2d.
FINE ART BOX, 20 very Choice Cards, worth 5s., 1s. 6d., Post Free 1s. 9d.
SPECIAL SHOW ROOM — All Newest Cards, Calendars, Games, Diaries, Almanacks, &c.
NEW BOOKS!!
Cash Discount 2d. in the 1s. off
BOOKS, MAGAZINES, BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS.
FANCY GOODS!
Newest Novelties at Cash Prices.
CHEAPEST BIBLES IN THE WORLD, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., 2s.

BOBY AND JANNINGS,
Practical and Consulting
OPTICIANS,
Established 65 Years,
CORNHILL, IPSWICH.
The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the Eastern Counties. All the Newest Styles and Improvements in
SPECTACLES.
Steel, Nickel, Silver, Gold, and Gold-Plated.
PRICES from 1s. to 63s.
Specially adapted to suit any Sight.
CONSULTATION FREE.
PINCE NEZ.
All the new Patterns in Nickel, Tortoiseshell, Gold, and Gold-Plated.
PRICES from 1s. to 63s.
THE NEW MOVILETTE PINCE NEZ.
THE LONG-HANDLE LORGNETTES.
The Largest and Best Stock in the County of
OPERA GLASSES
AND
FIELD GLASSES,
In Leather, Morocco, Lizard, Crocodile, Ivory, Mother-of-Pearl, &c.
PRICES 7s. 6d. to £6 6s. 0d.
BOBY AND JANNINGS,
IPSWICH.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, IPSWICH.
NEW HYMN BOOK.
SPECIMENS ON VIEW.
DISCOUNT 2d. off the 1s.
F. PAWSEY,
THE ANCIENT HOUSE,
IPSWICH.

"OLD LINEN TO LOOK LIKE NEW."
THE ROYAL WINDSOR
LINEN GLOSS
SOLE MANUFACTURER—
A. S. NEWMAN,
7, Dyer's Buildings, Holborn
LONDON.
Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Oilmen in 1d. Packets, and 3d. and 6d. Boxes.

PURE SCOTCH OATMEAL,
DIRECT FROM SCOTLAND.
PER 2s. 6d. STONE.
Finest Quality.
J. PRATT & CO.,
69 & 71 ST. MATTHEW'S STREET,
IPSWICH.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

NO FEES. **MONEY** STRICTLY PRIVATE.
LENT FROM
£2 TO £500
AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE to Professional and Private Gentlemen, Tradesmen, Farmers, Cow-keepers, Lodging-House Keepers (Male or Female), and others. ADVANCES made upon BORROWER'S OWN NOTE OF HAND, without any SURETIES, BONDSMEN, or PUBLICITY, NO FEES of any description charged. No DEDUCTIONS. No genuine application ever refused.
REPAYMENTS by arrangement, honourable and straightforward business guaranteed. TRADE BILLS discounted. DISTANCE no objection. Prospectus free
Apply personally, or by letter, the Manager, Bedfordshire Loan Company, 90, Princes Street, Ipswich,
Office open at Ipswich on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 12 to 6. Head Office, 9, Castle Lane, Bedford.

Public Notices.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
WEST SUFFOLK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by virtue of an Order of the Board of Agriculture, dated the 20th November, 1894, intitled "The West Suffolk Sales and Movement (Foot and Mouth Disease) Order of 1894," the following provisions are in force, namely:—
EXTENT OF ORDER.
The Order applies to the Administrative County of West Suffolk.
PROHIBITION OF MARKETS, &c.
The holding of all markets and of all public and other sales or exhibitions of Cattle, Sheep, or Swine, Fat or Store, in West Suffolk, is prohibited.
MOVEMENT INTO OR OUT OF WEST SUFFOLK.
No Cattle, Sheep, Goats or Swine shall be moved *into or out of* West Suffolk.
MOVEMENT WITHIN WEST SUFFOLK.
Cattle, Sheep, Goats, and Swine may be moved along a highway or thoroughfare from premises in West Suffolk to any other premises in West Suffolk for the purpose of
(*a*) being slaughtered,
(*b*) feeding,
(*c*) ordinary purposes connected with breeding,
(*d*) isolation,
with a movement licence of the Local Authority, which licence shall be in force for not more than five days, inclusive of the day of issue; and such licence shall only be granted on a declaration of the owner of the animals, or of his agent, *authorised in writing*, such declaration to be to the following effect:—
1. That the cattle, sheep, goats, or swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a period of at least twenty-eight days immediately before the granting of the licence, and that no other cattle, sheep, goats, or swine have been brought on to those premises within such period, and
2. That the said cattle, sheep, goats, or swine are not affected with foot and mouth disease, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of foot and mouth disease.
The Animals moved must be accompanied by the Licence, and must be moved by the route prescribed therein, and after they are received at the specified place, shall not be moved again (if not slaughtered) until after the expiration of twenty-eight days.
MOVEMENT INTO OR THROUGH THE BOROUGH OF BURY ST. EDMUND'S.
If the movement is to be into or through the Borough of Bury St. Edmund's a further movement license of the Local Authority for that Borough must be obtained before the movement commences.
MOVEMENT BY RAILWAY THROUGH WEST SUFFOLK.
Animals may be moved by Railway through West Suffolk from a place outside that County to another place outside that County, provided no unnecessary delay occurs, and provided the animals are not untrucked or re-booked.
PRODUCTION OF LICENCES, OFFENCES, &c.
Every person in charge of an animal or animals being moved shall on demand of a Justice, Constable, or an Inspector or other officer produce and show to him the license authorising the movement, and every person so in charge shall on demand as aforesaid give his name and address.
Amongst other offences it is an offence if any person, with a view to unlawfully evade or defeat the operation of the Order, allows an animal to stray.
Persons offending against the provisions of the Order are to be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

GRANTING LICENCES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that the Local Authority for Suffolk have made the following Order, viz.:—
That any two members of a Union Sub-Committee in any Union wholly or partly in West Suffolk, or any Magistrate of the County of Suffolk, be authorised to grant Licences for the movement of animals under the said Order.
Forms of Declaration and Licence can be obtained of any Magistrate or of any member or Clerk of a Union Sub-Committee in West Suffolk.
A. TOWNSHEND COBBOLD,
Deputy Clerk of the Local Authority for Suffolk.
County Hall, Ipswich,
22nd November, 1894.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE).
Fulham Road, London, S.W.
The only Special Hospital for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease who are admitted FREE on their own application alone.
UPWARDS OF 100 BEDS, of which a number are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.
Out Patients seen daily at Two o'clock, except Sundays
Subscriptions and Donations urgently solicited.
W. H. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

EAST SUFFOLK & IPSWICH HOSPITAL.
TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.
THE Board of Management invite TENDERS to be sent to the Secretary not later than 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY NEXT, November 28th, for the supply of the following PROVISIONS, &c., for the ensuing Quarter—viz, Meat (English) of the best quality, Bread, Lump Sugar, Demerara Sugar, Soap, Soda, Rice, and Ground Rice, Tapioca, Tea, Butter, Cheese, Best Seconds Flour, London Stout, AK and XX Ale.
Contractors for which can be paid monthly to ensure Tenders upon the best terms.
Forms of Tenders of the the above can be obtained at the Secretary's Office.
DRUGS for Six Months. This Tender, with samples, to be sent to the Dispensary at the Hospital by 11 o'clock on Wednesday next.
A printed List of Drugs, &c., may be obtained of the Dispenser at the Hospital.
Supplying for Six Months the following Articles:—Absorbent Cotton Wool, per lb.; Sal Alembroth Gauze, per 100 yards; Sal Alembroth Wool, per 24 lbs; Carbolic Gauze, per 100 yards; Carbolised Tow, per lb.; Pink Jaconet; Plaster of Paris, in tins; Leslie's Strapping (Pliable Holland), in boxes.
The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tenders.
ACCOUNTS.
The Statement of Moneys due from the Hospital to be sent to the Secretary by 10 o'clock on Wednesday next.
T. EDGAR MAYHEW,
Secretary.
Thoroughfare, Ipswich,
November 23rd, 1894.

WOODBRIDGE UNION.
TO COAL MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
THE Guardians of the Poor of the Woodbridge Union invite TENDERS to supply 40 Tons good Cobbles (naming Colliery), 20 Tons Yorkshire Silkstones, and 12 Tons Coke, to be delivered as required (the coal in bags), at the Workhouse, at Nacton, near Ipswich.
Tenders to be sent to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst.
GEO. E. WALKER,
Clerk.
Board Room, Woodbridge,
19th November, 1894.

IPSWICH UNION WORKHOUSE.
THE Guardians of the Ipswich Union invite Competitive Designs for a Workhouse and Infirmary, such Designs to be accompanied by Specification and Estimate.
Premiums of £100 and £50 are offered for the selected designs in the order of adjudicated merit.
General particulars, and conditions, and plan of site may be obtained on and after November 20th, 1894, on application to the undersigned, and on payment of £3 3s., which will be repaid on receipt of a *bonâ fide* Design, Specification, and Estimate.
Designs, Specifications, and Estimates must be delivered at the office of the Clerk to the Guardians, 20, Upper Brook Street, Ipswich, on or before March 25th, 1895.
A. F. VULLIAMY,
Clerk to the Guardians.

STOW UNION.
DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER.
THE Guardians of the above Union are prepared to receive applications for the Appointment of a DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICER for the Walsham-le-Willows District of the Union.
The Salary will be £65 10s. a-year, with extra medical and midwifery fees.
He will be required to reside within the District.
He will also be appointed Public Vaccinator for the said District.
Applications, stating age and full qualifications and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, must be sent to me on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., endorsed "District Medical Officer."
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.
By Order,
R. E. WILKES,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Stowmarket,
16th November, 1894.

HARTISMERE UNION.
PORTER WANTED.
THE Guardians will, on MONDAY, the 17th December next, proceed to elect a PORTER for the Workhouse at Eye. Salary £25 per annum, with board, washing, and lodging.
Candidates must be able-bodied, Single Men, or Widowers.
The Person appointed will be required to superintend the Vagrants, to act as Barber in shaving and hair-cutting, and generally to obey all lawful orders of the Guardians and of the Superior Officers, and be qualified to perform all the duties prescribed by the Local Government Board.
Applications (on Forms to be obtained of the Clerk), in Candidate's own handwriting, stating age and previous occupations, with Testimonials of recent date, to be sent to me on or before FRIDAY, the 30th November.
Selected Candidates will have Notice to attend the Meeting of the Board.
JNO. BOND,
Clerk.
Eye, 20th November, 1894.

Public Notices (Continued).

ISABELLA JANE BAXTER, Deceased.
Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic. Cap. 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees."
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Creditors and other persons having any claims against the estate of ISABELLA JANE BAXTER, late of Clopton, in the County of Suffolk, spinster, deceased (who died on the 22nd day of September, 1894, and whose will with a codicil thereto was proved in the Ipswich District Registry of the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of November, 1894, by Mr. Herbert Edward Creasy, of Clopton, in the County of Suffolk, draper, and Mr. William Arnott, of Woodbridge, in the County of Suffolk, auctioneer, the Executors therein named) are required to send particulars of their claims to me, the undersigned, by the 29th day of December next, after which date the assets of the said deceased will be distributed amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of November, 1894.
WILLIAM W. WELTON,
Woodbridge, Suffolk,
Solicitor for the Executors.

H. EDWARDS & SON beg to notify to their friends and customers that Mr. Henry Rouse is no longer in their employ, and has no authority to receive orders or money on their account.
Woodbridge, November 8th, 1894.

Ipswich and Suffolk Freehold Land Society.
NOTICE.
THE Members are hereby informed that their Pass Books should be sent in to the Office of the Society, Post Office Chambers, Princes Street, Ipswich, to be made up and audited in accordance with Rule 12.
ARTHUR PEARCE,
Secretary.

EVENING SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND COMMERCIAL CLASSES,
1894-95.
CLASSES FOR INSTRUCTION IN THE
VIOLIN
Will be commenced as soon as Fifteen Students have enrolled their names and paid fee.
HIGHER GRADE CENTRE—For Male Students, on WEDNESDAYS, from 8 to 9.5 p.m.
Instructor—MR. JOHN B. KING (Cert. Local Exam., R.A.M.)
ARGYLE STREET CENTRE—For Female Students, on THURSDAYS, from 7.30 to 8.35 p.m.
Instructor—MR. THOS. PALMER (Mus. B., Oxon.)
The Fee is 1s. for the Session.
Students must provide their own Instruments, but the Music required during Class Instruction is included in the Fee.
Intending Students can enrol their names with the Principals at the respective Centres any Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, after 7.30 p.m.
By order,
J. HEPBURN HUME,
Clerk of the Board.
November 21st, 1894.

IPSWICH LYCEUM.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES, TO-DAY at 2.30 and 7.45 of a
PANTOMIME REHEARSAL.
Special cheap trains to-day from Diss, Eye, Finningham, Mellis, Haughley, Stowmarket, Needham and Claydon.
Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, commencing MONDAY, November 26th,
MR. HENRY DUNDAS'S
Company, under the direction of the Popular Comedian,
MR. H. J. TURNER,
In the most beautiful of Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Productions—
"PLEASURE."
From the Drury Lane Theatre. All Special Scenery.
Prices 6d. to 3s. 6d. Doors open at 7.15. Commence at 7.45. Booking at F. Pawsey's.

TURRET GREEN CHAPEL.
YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN GUILD.
A GRAND MUSICAL EVENING
Will be given in the above place of worship on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29th.
Conductor of the Choir and Solo Organist—
Mr. H. A. WHEELDON, Mus. Bac. (Cantab.), F.R.C.O.
Doors open at 7.30. Commence at 8. Admission Free—Collection.

IPSWICH
LOAN & DEPOSIT
BANK.
MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER.
(Established 1833.)
CASH ADVANCED
From £2 upwards, upon Silver, Plate, Jewellery, Diamonds, Watches, Pianos, Life Policies, Stocks, Shares, Houses, Deeds, Building Society Scrip and Books, Reversionary interests, and approved Personal Security, &c.
Low Rates charged for temporary loans.
MONEY MAY BE DEPOSITED
In any sum above £2, bearing interest at the rate of 4 % per annum, and the same may be withdrawn at any time without notice.
IPSWICH LOAN & DEPOSIT BANK,
MESSRS. R. D. & J. B. FRASER,
17, ELM STREET,
OFF MUSEUM STREET,
IPSWICH.

COALS.

BEST WALLSEND	26/-
B. & M.'S SELECTED SILKSTONES	24/-
SILKSTONES	23/-
BEST HOUSE NUTS	22/-
RIDDINGS BEST HOUSE	22/-
(Excellent for general purposes).	
DERBYSHIRE BRIGHTS	21/-
KITCHEN COALS	20/-

Discount 1/- per ton for Cash.
Truck Loads especially quoted for.
BOOTH AND MITCHELL.
HEAD OFFICE:
KING ST., BUTTER MARKET, IPSWICH.
Telephone: No. 67.

LEFT OFF CLOTHES.
Ladies' & Gentlemens Wearing Apparel
of all kinds, including
LINEN, CLOTHING, BOOTS, &c., purchased at
HIGHEST PRICES
BY
Mrs. W. ROBERTS,
56, UPPER ORWELL STREET, IPSWICH
Mrs. Roberts will remit same day for country parcel received. Ladies can also have Mrs. Roberts' personal attendance if desired.

BRAND AND SONS'
SALE OF
FANCY GOODS
IS NOW PROCEEDING IN THEIR
GRAND XMAS. BAZAAR
ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

During the months that have passed the Factories all over the world have been busy in the construction of known and unknown wonders, wherewith to gladden the hearts of young and old at Christmas time, and we are now exhibiting in
"OUR GRAND XMAS. BAZAAR"
THE ELITE OF GIFTS
For one's friends, one's children, and one's-self, which have been gathered together during 1894 from every quarter of the globe.

The NOVELTIES are irresistible, the VARIETY is immense, the BEAUTIFUL is combined with the USEFUL, and last, but not least, the Prices are for CHEAPNESS BEYOND COMPETITION.

Every Article is marked in Plain Figures, and Customers are invited to walk round and inspect the Goods at their own leisure. Our Regular Drapery Departments are not in any way interfered with, and are rendered especially attractive at this season of the year by the addition of the
CHOICEST OF
XMAS. NOVELTIES
which are from day to day introduced.

BRAND & SONS,
28, 30, 32, 34, & 36, TACKET STREET,
IPSWICH.

CHRISTMAS, 1894.

MINCEMEAT MATERIALS are now in perfection and cheaper than ever.

Finest New Valencias	5d. per lb.
Very Choice New Currants	4d. per lb.
Very Choice New Sultanas	5d. per lb.
Best Candied Peel, Lemon, Orange and Citron	6d. per lb.
New Valencia Almonds	1s. per lb.
And all the Incidentals, such as Ground Spices, Lemons, &c., very cheap	

DESSERT FRUITS are cheaper than ever known before.

Very Choice New Muscatels	1/2 per lb.
Very Fine New Muscatels	1/- per lb.
Very Good New Muscatels	10d. per lb.
Very Choice Jordan Almonds	2/6 per lb.
Very Fine Jordan Almonds	2/- per lb.
Good Small Jordan Almonds	1/8 per lb.
Very Choice New French Plums, 2 lb. bottles... ...	2/3 each.
4 lb. bottles... ...	4/- each.
Very Good New French Plums for stewing	6d. per lb.
New Carlsbad Plums	1/- per box
New Carlsbad Plums	per box
Finest New Elvas Plums	1/8 per box
Finest New Elvas Plums	3/4 per box
Finest New Elvas Plums	5/- per box

The following are unprecedentedly cheap.

The Finest Crystallized or Glacé Apricots	1/4 per lb.
Greengages	1/4 per lb.
Chinois	1/4 per lb.
Figs	1/4 per lb.
Cherries	1/4 per lb.
The Finest Mixed Crystallized Fruits	5d. per box
	6d. per box
	10½d. per box
	1/6 per box
	2/6 per box
	5/- per box
	10/6 per box
New Figs for Cooking	4d. per lb.
Good New Figs for Dessert	6d. per lb.
Very Choice Pulled Figs	10d. per lb.
Very Good Figs...	1/- per box
Very Choice Pulled Figs	per box

Despite the China-Japanese War, never before was CHINA GINGER sold at the prices it is now offered at.

The Finest Chyloong Ginger	7½d. per jar
The Finest Chyloong Ginger	1/3 per 3lb. jar
The Finest Chyloong Ginger	2/3 per 6lb. jar
The Finest Crystallized Ginger	1/2 per lb.

HUNTLEY and PALMER'S New Cakes and Biscuits, MACFARLANE'S, McVITIE'S and CARR'S Short-bread, &c.

	6d. per box
	1/- per box
	1/6 per box
	2/- per box
	2/6 per box
New Crackers and Bonbons,	5s. per box
and	6d. per box
Fancy Chocolate	9d. per box
	1/- per box
	1/6 per box
	2/- per box
	2/6 per box

All kinds of GREENFRUIT ORANGES, FILBERTS, BRAZILS, CHESTNUTS, &c.

In PROVISIONS I have made ample preparation for a large Christmas demand.

The Finest New Stiltons, rich, ripe, and blue ...	1/3 per lb.
Very Good New Stiltons, ripe and blue	1/- per lb.
The Finest New Gorgonzola, rich, ripe, and blue	10½d. per lb.
Very rich, and exquisitely flavoured Cheddar	8½d. per lb.
Very Choice small Hams ...	1/1 per lb.
Very Choice Hams, larger	1/- per lb.
My well-known Irish Bacon, fresh twice every week.	

Detailed Price List in Cowell's Time Table. Liberal Carriage arrangements. Free delivery by my own carts to all parts of the Town & Suburbs. Orders executed from any Stores List in the Kingdom

WM. BENNETT,
16, TAVERN STREET.

CROSS's
New Deliveries of
JACKETS
AND
CAPES
Will be found best and cheapest for the million.
SEE WINDOWS.
Now is the best time for BUYING FURS to advantage.
37 and 39, TAVERN STREET,
IPSWICH.
CROSS's

MANSION HOUSE.
GORGONZOLA STILTONS,
GORGONZOLA STILTONS,
GORGONZOLA STILTONS
ARE SUPERIOR TO
ENGLISH STILTONS,
AND
LOWER IN PRICE.
GEORGE BUTCHER
Has just Purchased a Large Quantity of
Ripe Gorgonzola Stiltons,
Which he offers at
8d. to 10d. per Pound.
GEORGE BUTCHER,
MANSION HOUSE STORES,
IPSWICH.

E. ALDOUS,
THE LONDON & PARIS HAT DEPOT,
3, CARR STREET, IPSWICH
(One Door from White Horse Hotel).
SPECIALITE HATS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
SPECIALITE GLOVES (Ladies' and Gents') 1s. 6½d., 1s. 11½d., 2s. 6d.
SPECIALITE SHIRTS, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.
SPECIALITE RECOVERING UMBRELLAS, Ladies' or Gents', 2s. 11½d. upwards.
SPECIALITE REFITTING WHITE SHIRTS, 2s. 3d. each.
Specialities in Ties, Collars, Socks, Umbrellas, Bags, Rugs, &c., &c.

ALFRED CORNISH,
CHINA, GLASS,
EARTHENWARE, IRONWARE,
PLATE, CUTLERY, &c.,
QUEEN STREET WAREHOUSE,
IPSWICH.

TABLE LAMPS. HANGING LAMPS.
ALL KINDS. ALL PRICES.
TAYLOR & COMPANY,
26, NORWICH ROAD,
IPSWICH.
HAND LAMPS. BRACKET LAMPS.

Bookbinding
SCOPES AND SON,
QUEEN STREET and PRINCES STREET, IPSWICH, are the Cheapest and Best Binders of every description of books.

NOTES ON JEWELLERY.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

IN passing Messrs. R.D. and J. B. Fraser's fine Jewellery Showrooms in Princes Street, Ipswich, which were just then brilliantly illuminated with the Electric Light, I stopped to take notes of the different articles displayed on white and green velvet fittings. Prominent amongst these were some exquisitely designed bracelets, ranging from 14/6 to several pounds. Brooches also seemed to be a great speciality with them; many, I was informed afterwards by them, are patterns made exclusively for their own sale. A very dainty little safety pin brooch may be purchased for the sum of 4/6. There was also a very large show of ladies' and gentlemen's gold sleeve links and studs, sovereign purses, and gold match boxes, and various other pretty articles in jewellery suitable for Christmas presents, either for ladies or gentlemen. I was so pleased with the appearance of the windows, and the beautiful goods shown therein, that I could not resist from going in and making a purchase in the way of a present for a friend many hundred miles away. On opening the door I could see that I had come to a first-class Jewellery Establishment, and could not fail to get the particular article I wanted. I glanced round the numerous cases, which certainly contained the most elegant goods that ever eye could rest upon, and I was struck with the great amount of discretion and judgment that must have been exercised in arranging these much coveted goods. I will now give a description of the articles that struck me as being most beautiful and inexpensive. Foremost amongst these were a new pattern star and pendant, all pearl necklet, price £11 5s. 0d.; fine gold necklet, with a diamond-mounted heart as pendant attached, price £3 3s. 0d.; fine gold and pearl brooches in the following designs:—Fine single crescent, set with oriental pearls, price 28/-; gold horse-shoe and horn brooch, price 27/6; the fashionable bow-brooch, price 21/6; ivy leaves and pearls, 22/6; fine gold fichu brooch, set with diamonds, £1 11s. 0d.; innumerable curb brooches from 8/6 to £3 3s. 0d. In my opinion the choicest articles for Christmas and complimentary presents are those that were next shown me, consisting of a beautiful stock of gold curb chain bracelets, prices of these I will mention—namely, fine 10-caret curb gold bracelet, 29/-, ranging up to £5 15s 0d.; many of them have padlocks with keys attached. I should recommend ladies wanting to make their young daughters a Christmas present to go and inspect Messrs. Frasers' choice pearl set bracelets, price 19/6 and £1 1s. 0d. each.

To be continued.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS
Advertised in this Paper.

Nov.	
27 Ipswich, Property	Garrod, Turner, & Son.
27 Ipswich, Stover, Hay, &c.	Spurling and Sons.
27 Lowestoft, Residences	A. G. Notley.
29 Woodbridge, Properties	W. Arnott and Son.
29 Hemingstone, Farming Stock...	A. Raphael.
30 Melton, Properties	Moulton, Fisk, and Walker.
30 Ufford, Farming Stock	W. Arnott and Son.
Dec.	
6 Stuston, Furniture, &c.	Moore, Garrard & Son
11 Ipswich, Christmas Sale	Spurling and Sons.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.C.—Provided you have not paid any money on account or acknowledged the debt in any way for six years, you can claim the privilege of the Statute of Limitations.

The Ipswich Journal.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BEGINNING OF THE RADICAL ROUT.

Forfarshire is a constituency that embraces in its electorate agriculturists, merchants, weavers, labourers, together with, so we are told, the descendants of the old Radical and Chartist elements of Mr. J. M. BARRIE'S "Thrums." Until 1885 no Conservative had ever made so bold as to try conclusions with the sitting Radical. That it was a thoroughly Radical stronghold will be admitted when we point out that in 1885 a Constitutional candidate only polled 1,851 votes as against 6,157 for Mr. J. W. BARCLAY. One more premise. In 1886 Mr. BARCLAY turned Liberal Unionist, and was returned by a small majority. In 1892 he was rejected by a majority of 866 in favour of an absolute stranger, although he had sat continuously from 1872. It was in this home of Radicalism, and in this constituency in which are to be found evenly made up the various grades of society, that the first shot was fired on the question of the destruction of the House of Lords. Instead of Forfarshire sending a weapon to keep the

ultramontane iconoclasts together in the division lobby of the House of Commons, it has fired a shot which will seriously cripple the Radical party. The result of the election undoubtedly came in the nature of a great surprise. It is seldom that a great mass of people veer round in their political views to the degree that we find in the case of Forfarshire. For sixty years the Radicals held the field, and that Radical principles were deeply ingrafted in the electorate is seen from the fact that although Mr. BARCLAY served them for a period of twenty years he was rejected by the overwhelming majority of 866 votes, although his opponent was absolutely a stranger to the constituency. In this circumstance we have evident proof that it is principles, not men, for which the electors of Forfarshire vote. It is idle to urge that Mr. RAMSAY had the advantage of the influence of the DALHOUSIE family, and that it is to this cause we must attribute the failure of the carpet-bagger from London, Scotsman though he was. It must be admitted that Mr. BARCLAY's influence must have been exceptionally strong, in view of the fact that he represented the constituency for two decades; yet all his associations, all his benevolences, and all his efforts to promote the best interests of the people he represented were all as nought. The opinion of a constituency such as this, then, is extremely valuable as an indication of popular feeling regarding the present Government. The remarkable political conversion and transferrence of immemorial party allegiance of Forfarshire proves decisively that the people of this part of the kingdom treat the cry of "Down with the House of Lords" as merely a new cry, by which it is hoped to unite a broken party in the face of the General Election. There is not the slightest room for misconception, for it was only the other day that Lord ROSEBERY, who is himself a Scotsman, declared at Glasgow that there were only three issues, *e.g.*, the Home Rule Bill, disestablishment of the Church in Scotland, and the destruction of the House of Lords. Lord ROSEBERY then said that he was convinced that they would not be beaten down in the contest with the House of Lords. To this Lord TWEEDMOUTH said ditto. He is also another Scot among Scots, and he may be presumed to know. That robust exponent of Radicalism, the *Westminster Gazette*, also said quite recently that the question of the House of Lords would bring into line the waverers. Apparently it has done so, but in a manner that must be terribly disconcerting to the authorities indicated. The Unionist poll increased by eleven hundred votes, while that of the Disruptionists showed a decrease of a hundred compared with 1892. The waverers do really seem to have come into line! A contemporary neatly puts it by remarking that if Lord ROSEBERY could but find appointments for another dozen or so of his political henchmen he would be saved all further torture of mind with reference to his stage revolution and other cares of office that now worry him. His already "too small majority" would completely disappear. Anyhow, the electors of Forfarshire have given the present Government—probably the most foolish, incompetent, and unscrupulous that ever was formed—unmistakable proof of their opinion of its merits, or rather, we should say, demerits.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECHES. We observe that Mr. EVERETT has lately addressed two meetings of his constituents, at Aldeburgh and Tuddenham. On neither occasion does the gathering appear to have been very large or very enthusiastic, and we can find nothing in his speeches calculated either to enthuse his supporters or discourage his opponents. Mr. EVERETT waxes quite eloquent over the benefits conferred upon farmers by the new Budget, and he claims that the few minor reliefs granted in certain cases will be of great advantage to agriculturists. When will he and his party learn that all who carry on a great industry are mutually dependent, and must stand or fall together, and that to pretend to compensate farmers for what they lose by the extra tax upon beer and the new Death Duties, by the petty reliefs he mentions, is simply an insult to their intelligence? May we ask Mr. EVERETT if the relief to his Income-tax will compensate him for selling his barley at 10s. a coomb, or will it help the many labourers in his constituency, now receiving 10s. a-week, or less, through these miserable prices? Mr. EVERETT makes fun of Capt. PRETYMAN for complaining of his sufferings through the new Death Duties. It is easy to raise a laugh by misquotations of this kind. Capt. PRETYMAN is not quite so foolish as to complain of having personally suffered by a duty which he himself can never be called upon to pay; and on reference to his speeches we find that he merely stated, as an illustration of the effect of the Death Duties, that had they been in force at his succession he could not have lived upon his estate, and the many thousands of pounds which had been paid in wages to workmen employed in erecting new cottages and farm buildings upon it would have been claimed for succession duty by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. EVERETT also treated his hearers to a eulogy of OLIVER CROMWELL, whose statue he has been instrumental in placing in Westminster Abbey. Will Mr. EVERETT tell us what his Irish allies think of OLIVER CROMWELL? We think that had the promoters of Home Rule had the "Protector" to deal with they would hardly have found him as merciful as the "House of Lords" and those implacable Bishops who so excite Mr. EVERETT's ire. The Home Rule Bill is praised by Mr EVERETT because by it "matters purely Irish "would be dealt with by Irishmen on Irish "lines"—very *Irish lines*, not to say hard lines for us Englishmen, as we were not to be allowed to deal with English matters on English lines, but the Irishmen were to legislate for us as well as for themselves. Besides the above matters, and some (no doubt very interesting) details of House of Commons life, Mr. EVERETT dwelt with much emphasis, at both meetings, on the Parish Councils Act, and dilated upon the anxiety of the Radical party to place more power in the hands of the people, and to give them the management of their own affairs. When, however, he talks of placing "schools, glebes, tithes, and parsons" at the mercy of Parish Councils, it reads as if what he wants is to give a bare majority in any parish the power to manage—or possibly to mismanage—not their own affairs, but those of other people, which is not quite the same thing. Mr. EVERETT has chosen to ally himself with a party who are the subservient slaves of the Irish, the Trade Unionists, the Welshmen, and the Teetotalers, and are also pledged to an attack upon the House of Lords, and before he can expect his hearers to hope anything from him he must explain to them how all these many masters of the Radical party are to be satisfied, and a crumb or two left for poor Suffolk. This difficulty has apparently not been successfully explained away in Forfarshire, and we do not think it can be explained here.

MR. EVERETT AND THE POOR LAW. In his speech at Tuddenham on Wednesday evening, Mr. R. L. EVERETT made a brief reference to the question of the Poor Law, in which he made it appear to his audience that the Conservatives had never made any efforts for the improvement of the law in regard to the relief of the poor. This is the second occasion in two weeks that we have had to draw attention to inaccuracies on the part of the hon. member for the Woodbridge Division, and it would be well if he studied his political history a little more deeply before he again speaks on the public platform. It is necessary, in view of Mr. EVERETT's speech, to refer in detail to Lord SALISBURY's action and that of his party, in this phase of social reform, as the transactions in which they took part were fruitful in later years of much benefit to the labouring poor, and were the germ of the movement in favour of old age pensions, which now so much occupies the attention of politicians. The great Poor Law Reform of 1834, under which the unions were established, was not heartily accepted by the country for many years after it came into force, and the newspapers and Parliamentary debates between 1840 and 1860 teem with the records of attempts to mitigate its severity. The Poor Law Commissioners, who were charged with the duty of enforcing it, were a weak and somewhat discredited body, with narrow and ill-defined powers, while the local Boards of Guardians were often composed of men whose sole object was the reduction of the rates, and whose administration was marked by an entire want of sympathy with the condition of the poor under their care; and in many instances by gross neglect and cruelty. The public discontent at length attained such proportions that, in 1861, the Liberal Government of the day was forced to take action. Mr. C. P. VILLIERS, the present member for Wolverhampton, and father of the House of Commons, was then President of the Poor Law Board. The Conservative Opposition, among whom were able administrators like Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT and Mr. HENLEY, had strongly urged the necessity for a full and searching inquiry, and their views were timely enforced by the occurrence of a period of special distress caused by the Lancashire cotton famine, and by a partial breakdown of the lace system in several localities. Lord SALISBURY (then Lord ROBERT CECIL) took an active part in the discussion, and one of his speeches presents an enlightened view of the principles on which Poor Law relief should be given, and strongly denounces the conduct of some of the Guardians and relieving officers for their heartless treatment of the houseless poor. The demand for a comprehensive inquiry was conceded by the Government, and a Committee was appointed, consisting of some of the ablest men of the day, among them being Mr. VILLIERS, Mr. ROBERT LOWE, the late Lord DERBY, Mr. WALPOLE, Sir JAMES CAIRD, and Lord ROBERT CECIL. It sat for nearly three years, and thoroughly investigated the whole subject. Some of the results of its labours were seen in the year following its appointment, as in 1862 an Act was passed to enable Boards of Guardians in distressed districts to draw, in emergency, upon the general funds of the county for the relief of the poor, a principle which has since been much extended. And in 1864 a further measure was introduced to remove what, in the words of Mr. VILLIERS, "was felt to be a "scandal, a reproach to the Metropolis, "namely, that people wandering about without "a habitation or settlement suffered the "extreme consequences of want, so that every-"body was shocked by the scenes which took "place." The casual and homeless poor of London, who had previously been driven from pillar to post, from one parish to another, were by this Act made chargeable to the entire Metropolis; a rate spread over the whole of London was levied for their support, and some forty refuges were established for their reception. Lord SALISBURY warmly supported the principle of the Bill, and there is no doubt it averted many frightful cases of death from destitution, such as had in previous years shocked and startled the community. The Act was renewed in 1865, when Lord SALISBURY succeeded in strengthening its provisions by introducing a clause making it compulsory upon the Guardians to admit every destitute person applying for shelter during the night. His object, he said, was "to place upon the statute book "a declaration that the Guardians of each "parish were bound to admit the destitute "poor for whose benefit the Act was passed, "and that it should not be a matter of discre-"tion whether they received them into the "workhouse or not."—*Hansard*, April 6th, 1865. But the measures were merely palliative and in no sense comprehensive, and the main recommendations of the Committee of 1861 remained in the pigeon-holes of the Liberal Government until 1866, when they went out of office. As soon as Lord DERBY's Ministry, in which Lord SALISBURY was Indian Secretary, came into office, they turned their attention to the neglected state of the Poor Law question. In 1867 they passed an Act which conferred large powers on the Poor Law Board, making it a permanent department of the State, and enabling it to bring into harmony the conflicting systems of local administration, while at the same time largely increasing the duties and responsibilities of Guardians. In the same year, Mr. GATHORNE HARDY (now Lord CRANBROOK) took up the large question of the Metropolitan Asylums, and as Home Secretary passed the Act which established the Metropolitan Asylums Board, with larger powers for dealing with cases of infectious diseases and with the insane poor, and spreading the cost over the whole of London. Another step forward was made by Mr. DISRAELI's Government in 1868, when still further power of supervision was given to the central authority, as well as increased executive power to local Guardians. The important question of the nursing of the sick poor was dealt with, and instead of the casual employment of unqualified pauper nurses, which had hitherto been the practice, efficient paid nurses were substituted. (Lord SALISBURY's last Ministry extended this practice by empowering Guardians to employ nurses to attend the sick poor in their own homes.) Other clauses provided for the better treatment of insane paupers, and secured proper facilities for religious instruction in workhouses and infirmaries, according to the creeds of the inmates. The desertion or neglect of children was made a penal offence, the Guardians being empowered to prosecute offenders, and in many other ways improvements were introduced into the Poor-law system. Without disparaging the important changes brought about by Mr. GOSCHEN, who became President of the Poor-law Board in 1868, and by Mr. RITCHIE between 1886 and 1892, it is hardly too much to say that to the Conservative legislation of this period is due nearly all the most valuable improvements which have transformed the harsh and almost inhuman provisions of the old Poor-law into a just, efficient, and humane code. Mr. EVERETT did well to call attention to this question, for the more it is studied the stronger is the claim of the Conservative party to the confidence of the people, on the ground of their steady and consistent exertions in the cause of social reform.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY NEAR YARMOUTH.

On Sunday forenoon a shocking discovery was made at Gorleston, near Yarmouth—the second of its kind within a very short period—the dead body of a newly-born male child being found in a fence leading from Beccles Road by a man named Geo. Cooper. The body was wrapped in a piece of sheeting, and then parcelled in brown paper. So far the police have failed to elucidate the mystery.

MATCHLESS CLEANSER has swept away
A thousand worries of Washing Day.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Mr. Cuthbert Quilter would be represented. Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., has a happy way of saying many things, and at the election of judges for the Suffolk Christmas Show, on Tuesday, he incidentally made a witty contribution to the Women's Rights controversy. It happened that one of the classes—we believe it was for butter-making—both nominations were of ladies. Mr. Quilter mildly suggested that one of the judges should be a gentleman. "I know," he remarked, with a smile, "that nowadays ladies are considered our superiors in everything, but at least let us be represented." The Committee concurred.

The G.E.R. If proof were needed of the determination of the Great Eastern Railway Directors to spare no expense to develop the resources of East Anglia, it is only necessary to peruse the notice which they have this week issued of their intention to apply to Parliament for powers to carry out some very important improvements and extensions of their system. The greater part of this proposed work will be undertaken in Cambridge and Norfolk, and includes provisions for dredging and deepening the river Nene and the erection of a wharf. Other suggested alterations for which powers are asked include the abolition of several level crossings and the compulsory purchase of land southward of Cambridge, and on the southerly side of the main line to Norwich and Ely.

"Thank you very much!" Ipswich promises to become notorious for its honest, if not grateful people. Recently we drew attention to the "reward" of threepence which a lady tendered to a tramcar driver who discovered her purse containing a considerable sum of money. Another and perhaps more glaring instance of meanness is recorded this week. A Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Bendlesham Road, were walking near the Lower Arboretum, on Sunday afternoon, when they picked up a lady's gold watch and chain with locket attached. With difficulty the lady who had lost the jewellery was found, and she was so excessively grateful to the lady and gentleman whose honesty led them to take so much trouble to restore the lost treasures that she very graciously rewarded them with "Thank you very much!"

Suffolk Incendiarism. Incendiary fires in West Suffolk are positively becoming alarming. Any number of corn stacks, outbuildings, and lastly, a corn mill and a dwelling, have been thus destroyed, incurring losses to the owners of a very large sum of money, within a remarkably short space of time. Still we do not hear of any arrests being made or any special effort to secure the apprehension of the perpetrators of this cruelly wanton destruction of property. All the fires of the character named have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Bury, from which it would appear they all originated from one and the same source. Cannot the West Suffolk Constabulary devise some means at least calculated to diminish the machinations of this evil genius?

A Novelist's Sermon. The Liverpool poet, M. Le Gallienne, has been unbosoming himself to an interviewer and *inter alia* telling a good story about Mr. George Meredith, the famous novelist and a former editor of this journal. "I first visited Mr. Meredith (says Le Gallienne) with Mr. Lane, and found him outside his house crooning a wierd ballad. He is a man of striking individuality, full of talk which closely resembles in character his writings. You have to be very much awake indeed to follow his wit in all its excursions. He must be a sad puzzle to his servants until they get used to him. At luncheon that first day, observing that a bottle of wine had beeen emptied, he suddenly exclaimed in a solemn voice, with a sort of Roy Richmond wave of his hand towards the bottle, 'Annie! you behold here a body from which the soul has departed,' and then, after some ten minutes of fantastic 'Shaving of Shagpat' enlargement on this text, he ended, 'When the spirit has gone out of the body it is of no further use, and nothing remains but to have it taken away. Annie, remove this bottle.'"

Executions at Chelmsford. Although one of the oldest gaols in the country, Chelmsford does not fortunately boast a long list of executions; for according to the criminal records comparatively few people have suffered the last penalty of the law within its walls. There has been only one public execution at Chelmsford, that of Ferdinand Kohl, for the murder of M. Fuhrkof, in 1865. The law instituting that capital punishment should be inflicted *in camera* came into force in 1868, the last victim of the old system being Michael Barrett, the Fenian, hanged at Newgate, and the first victim of the new, Thomas Wells, hanged at Maidstone for the murder of Mr. Walsh, station-master at Dover. The other culprits who have suffered on the scaffold at Chelmsford were Charles J. Revell, for the murder of his wife, July 20th, 1878; James Lee, for killing a police-inspector, May 18th, 1885; Joseph Marley (only 17 years of age), for slaying Mrs. Bodger, at Dagenham, Nov. 21st, 1887; George Sargeant, murder of his wife, August 15th, 1888; and Thomas Sadler, murder of William Wass, August 18th, 1891. These malefactors make up the total list for a century, less six years.

Football Referees. The troubles of the football referee are growing apace. He has not only to run about the field to follow every point of the game and decide disputes to the best of his judgment, but it has now become necessary that he should have the company of a posse of police or a ready means of escape in the event of his decisions being challenged—a circumstance which is by no means uncommon. An outrageous instance of referee bullying is reported from the north. In a match between teams bearing the historic titles of Sunderland "Black Watch," and New Seaham "Albion," one of the players was so severely injured that he had to be carried off the field, and towards the close of the game the referee's judgment was questioned, with the result that the spectators supported the home team in a quarrel with the official, and one of the most shameful scenes on record ensued. In a general *mêlee* the referee was struck and abused in a brutal manner, players and onlookers got mixed up and the game abruptly terminated amid a free fight. If this is what enthusiastic Tynesiders call manly invigorating sport and exercise, we may be thankful in East Anglia that the perfectionment of League competitions has not yet been extended to us.

Fox Hunting. In such enthusiastic hunting counties as Suffolk and Essex, some statistics which a gentleman, by no means opposed to "sport," has contributed to a contemporary will be read with more than ordinary interest. Speaking of fox hunting he says there are about 170 packs maintained at present in the United Kingdom, aggregating some 14,000 of hounds. The cost of this branch of sport must therefore be enormous. Fifteen years ago a warm admirer of the late Mr. Assheton Smith put the total expense of hunting a country three days a week for a season at £1,348 14s. How he arrived at his fractions we cannot tell. The Earl of Wilton, nearer to the present time, increased the estimate to £1,625, with an additional £300 if a huntsman be kept. The Cotswold hunt has of late been costing £2,500 per annum, and there is no doubt the former figures must be largely raised to meet the enhanced cost of wages and horseflesh. Let the average cost of the above packs be put at £800 per annum, which is certainly below the truth, and even then their annual cost is over £134,000. But the money actually spent on the pack is nothing as compared with that which is put in circulation by those who join the sport, in hotel and railway expenses, wages, and many subsidiary charges. Giving 150 horsemen to each chase, and reckoning that 140 packs in England hunt four days a week, it is calculated that "the fox causes a million a-year to be spent in England." Although an unwelcome guest in a farmer's fowl-house, Reynard is useful in another way, he puts a good round sum of money into circulation annually.

Assessments. The discussion on this undoubtedly thorny question which took place at the East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture on Tuesday was fruitful of several valuable suggestions with the view of finally settling the basis of agricultural and other assessments. The Sternfield Hall case is in itself sufficient proof of the necessity for an amendment of the law relating to the work of Assessment Committees—bodies who have to bear a much greater burden of blame than they often deserve. As Chairman of the Quarter Sessions Court at which the Sternfield appeal was heard, Mr. A. C. Pretyman showed most clearly the unenviable position in which both Quarter Sessions and Assessment Committees are at present placed, and pleaded for a High Court decision as to whether the rent or the value of the land in the market should be accepted as the assessable value. Such a decision would doubtless be serviceable for the time being, but something more definite is required. Of course, to allow committees to use their judgment of value would not, most probably, answer as a universal practice, for there is no telling to what lengths this "elasticity" might be carried; therefore it appears to us that the resolution which Mr. Corrance carried by a small majority is the only practical course, viz., to bring such influence to bear as will compel the Local Government Board to amend the law and issue such instructions to Union Assessment Committees as will enable them to equitably discharge their duties. This is probably a large order, but in face of the difficulties now existing, and the general dissatisfaction prevailing, the Government ought to take action.

A MINE FLOODED.

Whilst some men were engaged blasting in Birk's iron ore pit, Frizington, Whitehaven, a volume of water burst upon them. One man named David Harrison, of Cleator Moor, was afterwards found drowned, and two lads, named Toye and Crone, are missing. Another man, named Watson, was badly injured.

ILLNESS OF THE HON. J. DE GREY.

We learn that a change for the better in the Hon. John de Grey's condition has set in and the very critical state passed over. He had a quiet night on Sunday night, and on Monday morning the report was that he was better, and the fever had greatly abated, but in the afternoon of Monday there were manifestations of increased weakness of the heart's action, causing a relapse. Sincere hopes are expressed on all sides that he may yet regain health and strength.

HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Mr. Tom Bennett, master of the Surrey Foxhounds, sustained a serious accident while hunting on Ranmore Common, near Dorking, on Tuesday. He was jumping a low fence to get from a copse into a field, when he was thrown, and the horse put its foot on his neck. The hunt was stopped, and Mr. Bennett was conveyed to a labourer's cottage, where he will have to remain for several days before he can be removed home. The Master of the Surrey Staghounds was thrown and broke his cellar-bone while hunting in the same neighbourhood last week.

A G.E.R. INSPECTOR'S SAD DEATH.

George Hawkes Witbnall, of Stratford, a locomotive inspector on the Great Eastern Railway, who was drowned at Eastborne, was, it transpired at the inquest, suddenly missed by his wife while they were on the pier. She afterwards saw him in the sea, being rapidly carried away by the tide. He had been unwell for some time, and was greatly depressed because he did not improve. When young he sustained injuries to his head, and by medical orders all articles by which he could injure himself were kept from him. In an unposted letter to his sister he said he was melancholy, could not sleep, and had wasted dreadfully. The Jury returned an open verdict.

AFTER THE GALE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH RECORD AT LOWESTOFT.

Another tragedy of the sea is reported. A Lowestoft fishing boat, the Iverna, is missing, and it is believed that she has foundered in the recent gale. The smack Olive Branch has brought into Lowestoft harbour a large board, buoy, and spar, which have been identified as having belonged to the missing vessel. All hopes of the Iverna's safety are thus abandoned. She carried a crew of eight men and a boy. The smack Emily has come into harbour and reports the loss of one hand. The total number of lives lost from Lowestoft boats during the late gale is 16.

REMARKABLE FISH AT YARMOUTH.

A Great Yarmouth fishing boat on Monday landed at that port a small specimen of the *Orca Gladiator*, commonly known as the "Grampus" or "Killer" whale. This strange visitant, which was taken in the herring nets, measures six feet in length, and was purchased by Mr. Arthur Patteson, the well-known naturalist, who has forwarded it to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. The "Grampus," or "Killer" whale is very rare on this coast, the last one being captured in 1867. It is described as being one of the most ferocious of the whale tribe.

PAINFULLY SUDDEN DEATH AT EYE.

A painfully sudden death occurred at Eye on Saturday morning, when Mrs. Sophia Marriott, who only survived her husband some six months, died while dressing herself. The deceased, who was 62 years of age, had been in delicate health for some years past, and during the week preceding her death she spent a good deal of time in bed, but her condition was not such as to call for medical attendance. On Saturday she took breakfast in bed, and seemed to be in her usual health; but about 11.30, as she was dressing, she suddenly fell to the floor, and ten minutes later life was extinct. An inquest on the body was conducted by Mr. C. W. Chaston, county coroner, on Thursday morning, when evidence of identification was given by deceased's son, Frank Marriott, who added that his mother had suffered much pain from an ulcerated leg. Alice Jane Clark, who had lived with the deceased for about six months, said she at times suffered from shortness of breath. Witness on Saturday morning heard a noise, and upon running upstairs saw deceased lying upon the floor, just breathing, but unable to speak. She died almost immediately afterwards. Dr. Barnes was of opinion that death was due to heart disease, and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly.

VESSEL FOUNDERS OFF LOWESTOFT.

A TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

On Monday morning the Lowestoft trawler Greenwood Tree, belonging to Lowestoft, landed at that port the crew of the French brig Mercure, belonging to St. Valery-en-Caux. The Mercure left Newcastle on Thursday last with a cargo of coal, bound to St. Valery-en-Caux. She experienced awful weather on the voyage, and off Whitby she was in the greatest possible danger owing to the tremendous seas which broke over her. In the heavy labouring of the vessel she sprang a leak, and on Friday morning it was discovered that she was rapidly making water. Throughout Friday, Saturday, and Sunday morning the crew worked

AT THE PUMPS FOR 48 HOURS

at a stretch. Their efforts were fruitless beyond just keeping her afloat, and at length, completely worn out by their exertions, they abandoned the Mercure at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when she was in the lower part of Hammond's Knoll. The crew had only time to jump into the small boat, and to pull away quickly from the sinking vessel before she disappeared. They were taken on board the Greenwood Tree a few minutes afterwards, and the nine men were upon arrival at Lowestoft cared for at the Sailors' Home.

A DISS LADY SUES A CLERGYMAN.

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS TELEGRAMS.

A case was heard by the Lord Chief Justice, on Tuesday, in the Queen's Bench Division, in which Mrs. Martha Haldan sued the Rev. Robert B. C. Everard, of Henley-on-Thames, to recover damages for libel contained in two telegrams. The defendant denied that the words were defamatory, and further alleged that the words complained of did not bear the meaning put upon them. The plaintiff had been for eight years employed in the family of Canon Everard, of Bargate Rectory, Bodesdale, near Diss, first as a housekeeper and companion to the rev. gentleman's wife, who died in 1889, and then as housekeeper and occasional nurse. The defendant was the son of Canon Everard, and, with the assent of his brothers, had a power of attorney under which he managed his father's business. There were differences of opinion between the defendant's sisters as to the plaintiff remaining in the house, and certain telegrams were sent by the defendant, which were the subject of the alleged libel. Upon the suggestion of the Judge, a settlement was arrived at, the defendant's counsel stating that his client had no intention of making any imputation, and that he undertook to pay the costs of the action and a small sum towards the costs as between solicitor and client.

THE SNAKE-SWALLOWING BOA.

MR. BARTLETT'S REPORT.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Zoological Society a paper by Mr. A. D. Bartlett, "On a singular case of one snake swallowing another in the Society's reptile house," was read. Having stated the facts of the case, as already well known, Mr. Bartlett said the enormous enlargement of the creature's body after its unusual meal was most remarkable. It had no longer the power of curling itself round, but remained extended nearly its full length in a stright line, and appeared to be at least three times its normal circumference. It was almost painful to notice the distended skin, which had separated the scales all over the middle of the body. After examining the snake his (Mr. Bartlett's) expectation was that it would ultimately disgorge its companion. He had, however,

BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

He had much doubt about the digestive powers of the animal, recalling to mind a former very similar case, in which the decomposing body of the snake swallowed caused the death of its destroyer, but in the present instance the snake had not only digested its companion, but had regained its appetite. On Friday, November 2nd, the keeper, finding the creature moving about as if in search of food, placed a pigeon in its den, which was seized and swallowed immediately. He had had this voracious serpent measured, and found it to be 11ft. in length. The one which it swallowed was about 9ft. A short discussion followed the reading of the paper.

FATAL LEAP FROM THE TOWER BRIDGE.

A DIVER DROWNED.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Sunday morning, Ben Fuller, the well-known exhibition diver, who also followed the occupation of a porter at Billingsgate Fish Market, leaped from the roof of the eastern high-level of the new Tower Bridge into the Thames, and was drowned. It is stated that the deceased had previously attempted to dive from the bridge, but that his endeavours had been frustrated by the vigilance of the officials. It is also said that Fuller had stated that if successful he would jump from the Clifton Suspension Bridge at Bristol. It now appears that on Sunday morning, having arranged with some friends to be in a boat in the vicinity of the bridge, he proceeded on to the high level, and,

EVADING THE OFFICERS ON DUTY,

succeeded in making his way through a private trap door used only by workmen when required to get on to the roof. Here he divested himself of his clothes, and dived in his accustomed fashion, feet first, into the water from a height of at least 240 feet. A very strong current was running at the time, and he fell with a fearful crash, but was seen to rise to the surface of the water and place his hands to his face. The occupants of the boat immediately pulled towards him, but before they reached him he sank and was not seen again. The deceased apparently reached the water feet first, but it is supposed that he was internally injured by the contact. The deceased, who was about 47 years of age, leaves a widow and one child.

RUPTURE.—J. A. Sherman, Hernia Specialist, is again in London. If you wish to be cured, send for his book, post free 7d.—Address, J A Sherman, 64, Chancery Lane, London.

A SOLICITOR SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE.

At Liverpool Stanley Garner, solicitor, got eight years' penal servitude for forging bonds and committing frauds to the extent of £8,000.

A HUSBAND'S SHOCKING FIND.

A WIFE INCINERATED.

A terrible discovery was made by James Brindle, an innkeeper, at Belt Horn, near Blackburn. Missing his wife from bed, and noticing the house full of smoke, he went downstairs and found a smouldering heap in the passage, which proved to be the remains of his wife. She had evidently fallen at the foot of the stairs with a paraffin lamp in her hand, and her clothes catching fire she had been burned to a cinder.

2,600 PER CENT.

One Parker, a money-lender carrying on business at Glasshouse Street, Regent Street, sought to recover at Westminster the sum of £17 10s. on a promissory note. For a loan of £5 the defendant agreed to pay at the rate of £2 10s. a week by way of interest. He made default, and there was now due £17 10s.—The defendant said that when the £5 was advanced he paid back £2 by way of fees, and all he had was £3 throughout the transaction.—His Honour said that if people would be so foolish as to enter into bargains of that kind they must suffer for it; but he should reduce the amount to £8 and give judgment for that sum without costs.

A BARONET'S SON BEGGING.

A blind "son of a baronet" having, through "no misconduct of his own," lost estates, as it is contended, worth £2,000 a year, is to be seen in the West End just now seated in a four-wheel horse-drawn van playing a cottage piano. A placard at the back of the instrument sets out that the performer is, among other things, lay vicar of Barden, Kent, and "esquire" of Shilingdon, Bedfordshire, and has lost estates in those counties and in Hertfordshire. A companion in a slouch hat, green "goggles," a caped ulster, and of gentlemanly speech and bearing, collects the coppers and vouches for the authenticity of the blind man, whose name, he says, is "Musgrave."

A SCHOOLMASTER SUMMONED.

Frank Grefton, one of the masters at the Faunce Street, Kennington, Board School, appeared before Mr. Hopkins at Lambeth Police Court to answer a summons for assaulting a boy named Edward Hughes. —The complainant, an intelligent boy, stated that he was in the school on the afternoon of Monday week. He borrowed a knife from another boy to sharpen his pencil, and was returning it, when the defendant entered the classroom. The defendant called him out, and asked him to hold out his hand. Witness asked, "What for?" The defendant replied, "I will show you what for," and struck him about twelve blows with a cane about the body. When he got home he found several bruises.—After hearing the solicitor for the defence, Mr. Hopkins remarked that he was over-persuaded into granting this summons. He was bound to say that the thing which weighed with him most was the boy's bruises, which were no doubt bad. He had not the least sympathy with the milk-and-water sentiment which induced a mother to interefere with her son's school discipline. The summons would be dismissed.

DEATH OF RUBINSTEIN.

Anton Rubinstein, the pianist and composer, died suddenly at Peterhof, near St. Petersburg, on Tuesday morning from heart disease. He was born at Wechwotynetz, on the frontier of Roumania, on November 30th, 1830, and was taken to Moscow while still of very tender years. There he studied the piano under Alexis Villoing, his previous instruction having been received from his mother. He made his first public appearance when only eight years of age, and soon his abilities attracted the attention of Liszt. After visiting England, Sweden, and Germany, he studied composition under Dehn at Berlin. When a little more than 30 he became pianist to the Grand Duchess Helena, and director of the concerts of the Russian Musical Society. Since 1867 Rubinstein has held no official position, devoting his time to travel and composition. In 1868 he visited Paris, there achieving a brilliant success. In 1872 he journeyed to America, and about 12 years ago he paid his last visit to this country. In 1869 he was ennobled by the Czar in recognition of the musical work which he had done, and later he was the recipient of the ribbon of the French Legion of Honour. Rubinstein seemed to be appreciated everywhere but in his own country. It is said that more than once Alexander III. exerted himself on behalf of the neglected composer, but to no purpose.

THE IMPERIAL MARRIAGE.

CEREMONY NEXT MONDAY.

A St. Petersburg telegram says that the marriage of the Czar Nicholas II. will take place on Monday next, the birthday of the widowed Czarina. Immediately after the ceremony, the latter will leave for Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, to rejoin her second son, the Czarevitch, whose condition still gives rise to great anxiety. Her Majesty will accompany him to Cairo, where he has been ordered to pass the winter. The first public announcement that the marriage of the Czar was to be celebrated without delay was made by the *Official Messenger*. In an article which dwells on the mourning of the whole world on the death of the late Emperor, whose labours in the cause of peace are now recognised by history, and points to the boundless love of the people for the dead ruler when he had learned to know their character and strength, the journal goes on to say that the people have now taken the oath of fealty to his young and strong successor. It behoves them to await prayerfully and in humility the bright day before them. "That day," concludes the article, "is not far distant," for the marriage of our august Sovereign, fulfilling his own choice and that of his departed father, is approaching."

IPSWICH CATTLE MARKET.

IMPORTANT STOCK SALES.

Messrs. Spurling and Sons, at Tuesday's fortnightly sale, offered some 60 horses from the stables of Lord Rendlesham, Messrs. G. Fiske, Mudd, Cubitt, and Hewitt. Two chesnut mares of Lord Rendlesham's realised 13 guineas each, and a chesnut filly 20½ guineas. Mr. George Fiske's chesnut mare sold for 18 gns.; while 11½ gns. was the top figure among Mr. Hewitt's consignment—a chesnut mare. Mr. Cubitt, however, received 28 gns. for a mare. The sum of 25 gns. was the highest price among the other entries.—The same day Messrs. Robert Bond and Sons brought under the hammer a hundred shorthorn polled and Jersey cows, including a herd of 30 dairy cows and heifers the property of Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Westerfield. Good prices were realised, as will be seen from the sums paid for some of Mr. Fraser's animals:—Half-bred Jersey cow, 4 yrs., with calf by side, Harwich Co-operative Society, £18; roan polled cow, 5 yrs., Mr. R. Goldsmith, Bealings, £19 10s.; polled cow, 3 yrs., Mr. J. D. Cobbold, Holy Wells, Ipswich, £15; half-bred Jersey cow, 4 yrs., Mr. Wilson, £24 10s.; shorthorn cow, 4 yrs., Col. Haines, Hasketon Manor, £16; half-bred Guernsey cow, 5 yrs., Lord Walsingham, £18 10s.; polled cow, 4 yrs., Mr. Champion, £20 5s.; polled cow, 2 yrs., Mr. W. N. Champion, Riddlesworth Hall, £20; Guernsey cow, 5 yrs., Rev. A. Foster-Mellier, Sproughton, £18 15s.; Jersey cow, 4 yrs., Mr. W. N. Champion, £16 10s.; Jersey heifer, 2 yrs., Captain Price, R.N., £15 5s.

MORE INCENDIARISM IN WEST SUFFOLK.

A WINDMILL DESTROYED.

Another destructive fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary—is this week reported from West Suffolk, swelling the already long list of disasters by fire which have occurred in that part of the county within a remarkably short space of time. Early on Monday morning fire broke out in the dwelling occupied by Mr. Peter Mansfield and his family, attached to a windmill in the parish of Whepstead, near Bury. One of Mr. Mansfield's little girls was restless during the night, and awakening her father he at once detected a smell of something burning. He quickly aroused the other inmates of the house, conveyed his invalid wife to a neighbouring farm, and despatched his son for the Bury Volunteer Fire Brigade. Before the brigade could arrive, however, the flames spread rapidly, and involved the total destruction of the house, a barley stack containing the produce of seven acres, and the windmill. When the firemen arrived they directed their efforts to a stable cowhouse, from whence two horses, two cows, a calf, and some pigs were driven. Fortunately these outbuildings were saved, as well as the steam engine, but the threshing drum was destroyed, as well as a large waggon. A considerable quantity of furniture was destroyed, besides corn, meal, &c., in the round-house of the mill. The main buildings were completely wrecked. The damage is estimated at several hundred pounds, and is partially covered by insurance.

FEARED LOSS OF AN IPSWICH MIDSHIPMAN.

Mr. E. S. Scrivener, of Queen Street, has received from the owners of the barque Kenmore information that she had been posted at Lloyds' as missing. One of the crew was Mr. Scrivener's second son, Albert (Roger as known to his schoolmates) Scrivener, who was in his 20th year, and who had just completed his servitude as a midshipman apprentice. The ship left Melbourne as far back as the 9th April, and has not since been heard of. The cause of her loss is not known, but the owners of the vessel, in writing a sympathetic letter to Mr. Scrivener, say:—"Some experienced men reckon that collision with floating ice is the most probable cause of the loss of such ships as are unheard of from the far south latitudes between Australia and Cape Horn." We are quite sure that general sympathy will be most heartily extended to Mr. Scrivener, his wife, and family in the severe blow which has fallen upon them. The period which has elapsed since the summer has naturally been one of deep suspense; the hope with which they have been buoyed up has to be abandoned now that all prospect of the safety of the ship is at an end. It is worthy of note that young Scrivener, while on his first voyage, saved the life of one of the crew by jumping overboard with all his clothes on. By his good conduct and great bravery he won the esteem of his captain and all the crew, and at the end of his first trip he was presented by the first mate with a pair of marine glasses while the ship was lying in Melbourne Harbour. The Kenmore was carrying as part of her cargo wheat for Messrs. T. Prentice and Son and peas for Messrs. R. and W. Paul, of Ipswich.

Dirt think itself the most abused
When MATCHLESS CLEANSER SOAP is used.

STARTLING DISCOVERY IN A RECTORY.

THREE SKELETONS IN A LUMBER ROOM.

A mysterious discovery has been made at the Rectory of Billingsley, a village about eight miles form Bridgnorth. The successor to Mr. Jones, the late rector, ordered some structural alterations. These led to the discovery in a water tank over the ceilings of the bedroom. A small box nailed down inside the tank emitted a peculiar smell, and it was found to contain the perfect skeleton of a child. In a box in the lumber-room was found the skeleton of another child. In one of the soil pits was a more recent skeleton, and elsewhere the skull and brains were found. It is supposed that two of the skeletons have been concealed where they were found for nine years. The affair has caused a profound sensation.

DEATH CERTIFICATES.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS IN THE LAW.

By way of pendant to their recently published scheme in regard to London coroners' courts and districts, the Public Control Department of the London County Council have formulated certain recommendations for amendment of the law in regard to certificates of death and burial. These recommendations are based partly upon the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and partly upon suggestions received from coroners and others whose opinions have been collected by the department. The recurrence of scandals connected with delay in burials is to be prevented by making it a penal offence to keep a body unburied for a longer period than eight days, except by permission of a magistrate. It is also proposed that in no case shall a death be registered without the production of a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, and that before giving such certificate the practitioner shall in all cases personally inspect the body. All burial certificates are to be endorsed by the burial authority, and returned by them to the registrar of deaths. There is also an important proviso that whenever a medical practitioner is unable to certify the cause of death he shall report direct to the coroner. Moreover, any relations, friends, or others having cognizance of suspicious circumstances, are also required to report to the coroner, and every case of death from surgical operation is to be so reported, with a view to inquiry by the medical investigator attached to the coroner's court, preliminary to an inquest, if necessary.

STATE AIDED EDUCATION.

STOWMARKET TEACHERS PLEAD FOR INCREASED GRANT.

The Stowmarket Teachers' Association met at the Boys' National School, Stowmarket, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Goodall (Combs Board School), vice-president of the Association, presiding in the absence of the president (Mr. Stanton). Mr. H. J. Bourne, hon. secretary, was prevented by indisposition from being present, and his duties were temporarily discharged by Mr. Yallop (Stowmarket National School). The meeting nominated Mr. Macnamara to the vice-presidency of N.U.T.; Mr. Hamilton to the treasurership; and Miss Broome (Ipswich) to the executive. Miss Griss (Stowmarket National Infants' School) was elected a representative to the Manchester Conference of 1895. The following five nominations to the Executive of the Confederation of Rural Teachers were agreed to:—Mrs. Turner, Gnasall, Staffs; Mr. F. B. Gale, East Dereham; Mr. J. S. Jenkins, Highworth, Wilts; Mr. Muscatt, Garsington, Oxford; and Mr. H. J. Orchard, Helmingham, Stonham. The next business was to consider the draft scheme of the Executive of the N.U.T. for granting further financial aid to the schools. Writing in regard to this, Mr. Bourne expressed the belief that

AN EXTRA GRANT

of ten shillings per head would work wonders. (Mr. Driver: "Question.") They knew that many of their schools were miserably understaffed, and had apparatus not worthy the name of such. In fact many of the schools were a disgrace to an educated country. (Hear, hear.) Going on to refer to the subject of graduated payment by members of the N.U.T., Mr. Bourne strongly advocated such a system, and said many more teachers would join the Union but for the expense, some of the salaries paid being hardly sufficient for bare subsistence. Turning to the subject of further financial aid to schools, the Chairman read the draft scheme, wherein were set forth the grounds for bringing it forward, and the objects aimed at. The Executive stated that in preparing this scheme they had recognised the paramount necessity of additional annual financial aid, so that the Department's growing requirements in staff, subjects, and methods might be met; and the advance of loans to defray the cost of improvement in the permanent fittings of schools when demanded by the Department. The Executive have had under consideration two suggested

SOURCES FOR FURTHER FINANCIAL AID

to schools. The alternate sources possible were the State or local authority—State aid or rate aid, and for many reasons the former had been chosen as the foundation of this scheme. The scheme then went on to deal with the equalisation of State aid, and equality in further grants in aid, and suggested as a new and special grant that the Department should be empowered to pay ten shillings per unit of average attendance per annum—a fixed grant, claimable by all schools to which grants are paid, payable in advance, and by Act of Parliament exempted from Article 107 of the Day School Code (the 17s. 6d. limit). The grant not to be withheld from any school which satisfied Article 86 of the Day School Code, except in consequence of the violation of certain conditions. As the result of such a grant, it was urged the local burdens would be lightened in the case of Board Schools already fully equipped, and would bring to less well-equipped Board Schools and Voluntary Schools assistance which a small rateable area in the one case, and a light subscription list in the other, had failed to provide. —Mr. Yallop thought that many Teachers' Associations throughout the country would not accept the scheme—(hear, hear)—and that the Executive had made a great mistake.—The Chairman thought the scheme would tend to hasten the day of Board Schools—("No")—and he certainly thought it would put into the background any prospects which teachers had of getting pensions. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Yallop: I think so, too.—On the proposition of Mr. Hawkes, the further consideration of this matter was adjourned to the next meeting.

YOXFORD AND THORINGTON PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

On Monday evening a most successful meeting was held in the Assembly Room, Yoxford, under the auspices of the Yoxford and Thorington Habitation, the Ruling Councillor (Sir Ralph Blois) presiding. The Chairman, opening the proceedings in a short but able speech, drew the attention of working men to the grave responsibilities that rested on each of them in the exercise of the franchise, and urged them not to be actuated by mere party spirit, but to consider carefully which of the two parties in the State best deserved their confidence and support. He (Sir Ralph) felt sure, if they did think the matter out calmly and fairly, that they would see that it was the Unionist party that had, in the past, best served all classes of the community, and would continue to do so in the future. (Loud cheers.)—A most agreeable musical programme was then proceeded with, and at the close of the first part Mr. Richard Wright, barrister-at-law, the Irish delegate of the Primrose League, delivered an address, pointing out the high aims of the League, which, he said, could be summed up in three short sentences—Be faithful to God, loyal to the Queen, and true to the country. Dealing with the great help given to the League by the women of England, Mr. Wright said that a woman's instinct gave her quick warning when anything she loved was in danger. She did not wait for slow logical reasoning, but at once took up arms in its defence. The women of England saw religion threatened by Atheism, property attacked by Communism, and the Empire attacked by separation. They saw in the Primrose League the organization that was standing between the nation and these dangers, and they, therefore, flocked to the League and worked for it loyally and well. (Cheers.) The speaker proceeded to deal with the attack on the House of Lords, tracing the agitation from the first meeting down to Lord Rosebery's last speech. He proved (amid cheers) that the agitation was

A HOLLOW SHAM,

with no backbone or reality in it. Dealing with Lord Rosebery's Bradford speech, he said the Premier forgot his logic, for he declared that a Second Chamber was absolutely necessary to the safety of the Empire, and having declared this he proceeded to instruct the Bradford audience as to the best way to make the Second Chamber no use. Lord Rosebery next proved that our House of Lords was the best second chamber in the world, and then came to the extraordinary conclusion that, being the very best, it ought to be reformed. (Laughter and cheers.) He declared nothing could be done without a revolution, but he stated that he was opposed to a revolution. He then advocated a resolution of the House of Commons, but he said there was very little good in this. He practically told his hearers, "Keep on crying 'Down with the Lords.' It will amuse you and do no harm." (Great laughter.) Mr. Wright called upon his audience, or the Radical portion of it, to say if there was any reason whatever why England should embark in a great revolution, and why everything should be unsettled and thrown into confusion. Mr. Wright also dwelt on the Home Rule question, pointing out how terrible the result would be for Ireland if the measure was carried.

MEETING AT WALPOLE.

On Tuesday evening a crowded meeting was held in the Walpole and Cookley Schoolroom, Mr. J. H. Donald in the chair. There were also present Miss Tatlock, Miss Bostock, Rev. W. R. Tate, Mrs. Tate, Rev. J. J. W. Rogers, Mrs. R. E. Butcher, Miss Donald, Mrs. Cracknell, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Hart, Messrs. S. Fiske, T. Ransby, Aldous, G. Chambers, C. Todd, C. Simpson, and Newson.—Mr. Richard Wright (London) gave a splendid address, in which he eloquently referred to the good and patriotic work of the Primrose League. Condemning the Home Rule Bill, he said there were thousands upon thousands of loyal Irishmen in the South and West of Ireland who were just as determined as the men of Ulster never to submit to Home Rule. The Evicted Tenants Bill, Lord Rosebery's speech at Bradford on the House of Lords, and the general policy of the Radical Government were fully dealt with, and in conclusion he alluded to the Allotment Bill and Free Education passed by the Conservatives, in whose next programme would be Old Age Pensions. The pleasure of the audience was much enhanced by a well-selected programme of vocal and instrumental music, arranged by Mr. Ellis, who played some of the accompaniments. Also Miss Olga Leeks; two splendid performances by the Halesworth Handbell Ringers, and the Walpole Nigger Minstrel Troupe brought down the house. The meeting closed with "God Save the Queen" and hearty cheers.

RUPTURE CURED without operation. All who wish to get rid of Rupture and trusses should send to Mr. S. J. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, 64, Chancery Lane, London, and 26, King Street, Manchester, for his Book post free 7d.

SOCIAL NOTES.

*** The Bishop of Thetford has accepted a vice-presidency of the Missions to Seamen, which has a chaplain and two readers, with three Seamen's Institutes and a Mission cutter in the Diocese of Norwich, for the North Sea fishermen and other sailors.

*** Earl Cadogan, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lurgan, Lord Newport, Lord Brackley, Colonel Oliphant and Mr. Prior, travelled by special train from Newmarket *via* Bury St. Edmund's to Ingham railway station on Tuesday to shoot on Earl Cadogan's estates at Culford, where some good bags were made. During the afternoon the party returned to Bury St. Edmund's (Northgate) Station, from whence they travelled by the 5.38 train to Newmarket.

*** Mr. S. Hoare, M.P. for Norwich, and Mrs. Hoare, are leaving England this week for the Riviera and they intend to pass the winter at Bordighera. Mrs. Hoare is in a delicate state of health.

*** A marriage has been arranged between Lord Teynham and Miss Mabel Green Wilkinson, a daughter of the late Col. Green Wilkinson, of Pennington Hall, Wherstead, Ipswich. The young peer, who succeeded his aged father about five years ago, had no great inheritance in the way of acres, and lately was credited with the intention of becoming articled to a solicitor. This, says the *Morning Leader*, he promptly denied, expressing doubt at the time whether a peer was legally qualified to be a solicitor, and boldly stating that he could not be a barrister—an opinion that has since been upset by the performance of Lord Coleridge. Lord Teynham has a small estate near Sidcup. The originator of the family was a merchant in the city of London nearly three centuries ago. Lord Teynham's immediate predecessor is still remembered as the peer who was nearly seventy years of age before he succeeded his father.

*** The will, dated September 21, 1894, has been proved of Lieut.-Col. William Pretyman, of 31, Ennismore Gardens, who died on the 5th October last. Col. Pretyman received his first commission in the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment in 1838, and of the 32 officers of his regiment who landed in the Crimea, he was the only one engaged in every action who lived to return to England. The gross value of Col. Pretyman's personal estate has been sworn at £27,431, and the net value under £15,000, by the sole executrix, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Geraldine Pretyman. The testator bequeathed to his daughter, Geraldine Arabella, £5,000, and he left all the residue of his property to his wife.

THE FIELD.

The Suffolk Foxhounds will meet on Tuesday, November 27th, at Beyton Green; Saturday, December 1st, Stowmarket, at 11.—The Henham Harriers will meet on Tuesday, November 27th, at Thurlton Hart; Saturday, December 1st, at St. Peter's Hawk, at 11. —The Duke of Hamilton's Harriers will meet on Monday, November 26th, at Hasketon Turk's Head; Friday, November 30th, at Laxfield Street, at 11.

EYE TOWN COUNCIL.

THE VACANCY.

Various rumours are afloat concerning persons likely to become candidates for the seats rendered vacant in the Town Council by the elevation of Mr. H. W. Cullum to the Aldermanic bench. Up to the present, however, only one of these has taken form, being that of Mr. Albert Grenard, farmer, of Cranley Hall, who has issued his address to the electors. It has long been felt that Mr. Grenard was entitled to a seat upon the Council, and it is not likely that any serious opposition will be offered to his return, although, of course, it is always uncertain what absurdity Mr. William Short will introduce. Then again, there is the ex-Mayor, Mr. T. H. Tacon, to reckon with, who, through his own fault entirely, is at the present moment neither an alderman nor a councillor of the borough.

BOARDING OUT AN IPSWICH CHILD.

A RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

At the meeting of the Ipswich Board of Guardians on Friday, a letter was read from Canon Rogers asking that a child named Page, who was now in St. John's Home, might be placed in a Roman Catholic home at Northampton, her mother being a Roman Catholic, and that in lieu of her maintenance in the Ipswich Home the Board would bear the cost of her maintenance in the Northampton Home, which would be 5s. a week.—Mr. J. H. Grimwade remarked that the children in St. John's Home were brought up according to the tenets of the Church of England, and if this application were to be sanctioned Nonconformists might make similar ones.—The Rev. A. A. Dowsett took the same view, and objected to the Board making a payment to a Roman Catholic school; but Mr. Alma Cocks twitted the Nonconformists with being illiberal in not wishing children who were Roman Catholics to be brought up according to the religious belief of their parents.—On the motion of Mr. J. B. Fraser, the Board, by eleven votes to five, decided to accede to the request.

CATTLE DISEASE IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

ANOTHER HARDSHIP FOR SUFFOLK FARMERS.

Another obstacle to West Suffolk farmers has this week presented itself in consequence of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cambridgeshire. On Monday Major Heigham, chief constable of Suffolk, received a telegram announcing that an Order has been issued by the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the movement of stock of all kinds in various parts of Suffolk, as follows:—"Owing to foot-and-mouth disease at Linton, in Cambridgeshire, the Board of Agriculture passed an Order prohibiting the holding of sales within, or movement of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, into or out of the following districts, viz.: —The Petty Sessional Division of Boxford, Cosford, Melford, Risbridge, Newmarket, Thingoe and Thedwastre, Stowmarket, Blackburn, Lackford, and the boroughs of Bury St. Edmund's and Sudbury. Movement within the districts for slaughter or for special purposes permitted with license of Local Authority. Immediate effect should be given to these orders."—The Chief Constable has accordingly lost no time in requesting superintendents in the various districts concerned to direct their men to inform all auctioneers, farmers, dealers, and owners of stock of the regulations of the Board of Agriculture, which will remain in force until further orders. This outbreak must cause the greatest inconvenience for a time to the boroughs and parishes indicated in the telegram.

SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE TAKES PROMPT ACTION.

WEST SUFFOLK MARKETS CLOSED.

Lord Henniker (chairman of the East Suffolk County Council) on Thursday last called together the members of the East Suffolk Executive Committee under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act to determine their course of action with respect to the closing of the West Suffolk markets in consequence of the Foot and Mouth Disease restrictions of the Board of Agriculture. Those present included Messrs. S. Carlton, F. T. W. Burch, Duncan Parker, G. Fiske, the Chief Constable (Major Heigham), and the Assistant Clerk (Mr. G. Goldsmith).—The Chairman explained that reference was made in the telegrams which Major Heigham had received to the matter of infected areas, but that they had not got at present. Foot and mouth disease had broken out in Cambridgeshire, at Linton, and the Order which the Board of Agriculture had issued closed the whole of West Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The holding of all markets, public or other sales, or any exhibition, was prohibited, and the movement of any cattle (within the district) would be allowed only for slaughter, feeding, breeding, or isolation. That would be done by special orders, and it was

THE DUTY OF THE COMMITTEE

to appoint some person or persons to sign those orders on a declaration being made by the owner or his agent. They had no alternative but to carry out the Order, though it appeared to him to be a little stringent, as they had no disease in the county. There had been an outbreak of anthrax at Sudbury which appeared to be a very serious one, because it was amongst the cattle on the common lands, 77 animals having been in contact with one another. He thought it advisable to send Mr. Turner to report, and he stated that every precaution had being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He (Lord Henniker) did not think it would spread, but he had instructed Mr. Turner to at once report any development. One animal had died, and had been buried. He might mention with regard to Sudbury, that

VERY SERIOUS COMPLAINTS

were made that a large number of store swine were being moved out of Essex. It was perfectly illegal, and he had instructed Major Heigham to have the matter looked into.—The Committee approved of Lord Henniker's action, and in answer to a question from Mr. Fiske, the Chairman said Stowmarket market was not closed by the Foot and Mouth Disease Order, because it was in East Suffolk, and the Order only applied to Cambridgeshire and the administrative county of West Suffolk.—Discussion ensued as to the most suitable persons to grant removal licenses within the district, and eventually the following resolution was adopted:—"That any two members of a Union Sub-committee, and any Magistrate for Suffolk who is not a member of a Sub-committee, be authorised to grant licenses in each Union in West Suffolk under the West Suffolk Sales and Movement (Foot and Mouth Disease) Order of 1894."—Mr Carlton remarked that there were two

TRUCKS OF CATTLE ON THE RAILWAY

—one at Haverhill, and the other at Melford—consigned to Sudbury, but the railway authorities said they had orders not to unload them. What was to be done with those cattle, because they could not be grazed in the trucks, and it was cruelty to animals to allow them to remain there? Ultimately it was decided to wire the Board of Agriculture to instruct Major Heigham in reference to these particular cattle. An application was received from Mr. Keeble, of Brantham, for the removal of the glanders restriction on his horses, but it was stated that it would be sufficient if Mr. Shorten, the Inspector, reported the matter to the Board of Agriculture.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. See Illd. Guide (260 pages), 3d., "How to open a Cigar Store from £20 to £2,000."—Tobacconists' Outfitting Co., 186, Euston Road, London. Manager, Henry Myers. Established 1866. N.B.—Shop Fitters and Show Case Makers for all trades. Estimates Free.

THE PARISH COUNCILS.

SUFFOLK MEETINGS.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO PACK THE COUNCILS.

WARNING TO WORKING MEN AND CONSERVATIVES.

A correspondent writes as follows:—I desire with your permission in this, the first of a series of letters on the above subject, to make a few remarks upon a conspiracy that has been carefully planned in this and other parishes in the neighbourhood by an association styling itself the Land and Labour League. This Society has devised a scheme for packing the Parish Councils with red-hot partisans, members of the organisation and irresponsible persons, the expenses of whose administration others will have to pay. The officials of the League have sufficient clearness of perception to see that the agricultural labourer is capable neither of understanding nor carrying out the provisions of the Local Government Act if left to himself. Therefore, they argue, it would be the height of unwisdom to elect a council composed exclusively of labourers, at any rate for the present. So in every parish the League has caused to be nominated such a number of agricultural labourers as will form a majority of the Council—in this parish four. The minority is to be composed of three persons who are fairly competent to understand and work the Act; thus, by them, the labourers will be thoroughly drilled in all the provisions of the measure, while at the same time they will have the controlling voice on the council. Next year, the League nominees being well up in their business, the minority can be dispensed with altogether; and seven leaguers, being triumphantly placed on the council, can do pretty much what they please. I do not know whether this interesting conspiracy is likely to be successful, if so, the result is

LIKELY TO BE DISASTROUS TO EVERYBODY

concerned. It should also be remembered that this arrangement is in direct opposition to the professions of the Radicals when the Bill was before Parliament. They want to pack the Parish Councils! They almost held up their hands in holy horror at the very idea. No such thing, indeed! Parson, squire, farmer, labourer—all were to join hand in hand to administer parish affairs in happy concord; no class, creed or politics was to be recognized, all were to work together for the good of all. Now, all this is to be forgotten—politics are to govern all the elections of the Parish Councils, class animosity is to be fostered, and the labourers are to be persuaded that the squire and the parsons are their worst foes and set to fight against them.

THUS IS HARMONY TO BE SECURED!

After the parish meeting which takes place on the 4th proximo, we shall be better able to judge of the result of the policy I have alluded to. In any case, the Council will probably find great difficulty in threading its way throught the mazes of the Act; and the Local Government Board will have enough to do to answer all the questions put to it with regard to procedure, &c. I will tell you how this particular parish gets on when the fateful Tuesday is past, and we begin to know where we are. As I have no desire to take a hand in the rubber shortly to be played, it is perhaps as well that I am for the present

AN INTERESTED INFANT.

SMOOTH WORKING OF THE ACT THREATENED.

The Unionist leaders predicted, during the discussions on the Parish Councils Act, that the haste with which many of its most important clauses were passed, in the absence of many county members, would seriously prejudice its smooth working, and already there are signs that these predictions are being fulfilled. Among the points which have been raised in the country, and which are giving no little concern to those who take interest in parochial affairs, are the following:—

PAROCHIAL CHARITIES.

The Act provides for the transfer of parochial charities, in most cases, to the Parish Councils, and makes the new bodies responsible, primarily, for their administration. In many villages the gifts and doles arising from these endowments have been distributed by the incumbent and churchwardens among the most necessitous inhabitants, without any humiliating publicity or loss of self-respect to the recipients. In future the proceedings of the Parish Council in these matters will be open to public scrutiny and comment; a register will, doubtless, be kept by the clerk of the name of each recipient, who will probably be obliged to apply publicly for a share in the charity, and the whole parish will know of their poverty and its results. Moreover, it is quite possible that the overseers will be compelled to omit the names of the recipients from the list of Parliamentary and parochial electors, on the ground that they have received "alms," and are so disqualified from voting, in accordance with the existing law.

PARISH MEETINGS.

There appears to be no provision in the Act, or in the rules made under it, requiring the attendance of a certain minimum number of parochial electors in order to constitute a quorum of the parish meeting. The consequence may be that, at the end of a protracted meeting, when most of the electors have left (and early hours of retiring are the rule in the country), the parish may find itself committed to expenditure of which the majority would have disapproved, and the existing hardship that those who pay the rates may be out-voted by those who spend them, will be aggravated and intensified.

LIMIT OF RATE.

A parish meeting or parish council is entitled, under the Act, to incur expenditure up to a limit of sixpence in the pound on the entire rateable value of the parish. But in the case of small parishes, which are to be grouped with others for the purpose of forming a Parish Council, it is asserted that these rating powers are cumulative, and that the parish meeting and the Parish Council, representing grouped parishes, have each the power of levying a sixpenny rate, so that the total payable by the smallest parishes may, in conceivable circumstances, rise to as much as a shilling in the pound. It may be that there is an answer to these points, and that the apprehensions which have been excited are unfounded, but that they exist is indubitable, and unless they are removed, the success of the new Act will be very much endangered.

LAXFIELD: CANDIDATES SELECTED.

A meeting of parochial electors was held in the Boys' Endowed School on Friday evening last to discuss the Act, and to suggest suitable candidates to be nominated at the parish meeting. There was a very full attendance of electors, representative of the various parish interests. Mr. T. H. Bryant was voted to the chair, and in opening the meeting, he stated that it was in no way intended to usurp the powers of the parish meeting, nor was it in any sense official. No voting would therefore take place that evening, the meeting doing no more than to compile a list of suitable residents likely to make good councillors. Between that time and the parish meeting on December 4th, the electors would be able to think over the claims of those nominated, so that they would vote with their eyes open on the appointed day. The Chairman read various extracts from the Act, and Mr. C. W. Biden, C.C., entered into particulars as to how the Act would affect Laxfield. A short discussion followed, in which Messrs. G. Read, H. Essey, W. Thurston, and others took part. The following list of electors was then compiled by the meeting, it being arranged that the Chairman should see that those named were all duly nominated to the parish meeting on December 4th, the ultimate choice of the eleven councillors to be determined as decided by the Act, viz., either by a show of hands or by a poll:—Messrs. H. Essey, S. Felgate, T. H. Bryant, John Read, E. J. Cook, Wm. Short, Alf. Beck, Charles Smith, H. Davy, C. W. Biden, Mayhew, S. Meen, S. Scoggings, S. Stanford, E. Cullingford, Jesse Smith, W. Bryant, J. W. Stanley, A. Norman, G. Thirkettle, T. J. Button, E. Gower, Harry Short, and Jarvis Scoggings.

LABOURERS WANTED AT SOHAM.

A meeting was held at Soham on Friday evening, Mr. H. Butcher presiding.—The Rev. W. Young stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a Committee to decide whom to nominate on the Parish Council on the 4th of December. The number allowed was 15. He should like to see on the Council six or seven labourers—men whom they could trust—also tradesmen, and some of higher social standing in the town. After discussion, the following were elected members of the Committee:—Rev. W. Young (Independent), Rev. F. W. Dunster (Baptist), Rev. W. Franks (Primitive Methodist), Messrs. H. Butcher, T. Everitt, R. Fyson, sen., Josiah West, Hallett Fletcher, James Hills, T. Pleasance, G. Badcock, John Hitch, R. Andus, W. Bailey, J. Fisk, J. Peacock, and John Palmer.

"NO POLITICS" CRY AT CHELMONDISTON.

The Rev. J. F. A. Hervey addressed a meeting in the Chelmondiston National School on Friday evening. The chairman (Mr. J. A. Hempson, C.C.) urged the electors to drop all party spirit. He complimented them that, by means of their varied occupations, and having the opportunity as sailors of being brought into contact with men of business, they were able to grasp things better than men of rural districts generally. Mr. Hervey explained the Parish Councils Act; he emphasized some remarks from the chair, and caused considerable amusement by his reference to the different political views of Mr. Hempson and himself. He said when the proper time arrived both of them would show they had lost none of their political zeal, but this was a time to unite, and try to extract all the good they could out of the Act.

HARTISMERE UNION WITHOUT A RETURNING OFFICER.

It was reported to Monday's meeting of the Hartismere Union Guardians that only one application had been received for the appointment of returning officer at the forthcoming parish and rural district council elections, and that was from Mr. Fred. S. Algar, of Diss.—In reply to a question from the vice-chairman (Mr. T. Cracknell), the clerk (Mr. Bond) said he must take advantage of the provision of the Act which enabled him to decline to act as returning officer upon the scale of fees allowed by the County Council. He would be very sorry if the Board was put to any inconvenience in the matter, but after very careful consideration he had come to the conclusion that the fees allowed were totally inadequate, and he was reluctantly compelled to adhere to his former decision not to act. Upon its being pointed out to Mr. Bond that several clerks, who had at first decided not to act, had reconsidered their decision, Mr. Bond replied that those clerks were much better paid for their services as clerks—one, at least, receiving twice as much as he did—and therefore could afford to lose a few pounds over the matter.—Mr. Algar was then called into the room, and after several questions had been put and answered, more particularly with reference to the 15 parishes where the population was not sufficient to have a parish council of their own, and where there had been no grouping, which in other words meant a reduction of 10s. a parish, or £7 10s. in all, from the already far too low remuneration, Mr. Algar withdrew his application.—The Chairman then injuired of the Clerk what their position was.—The Clerk replied that the Union would remain as it was until such time as the Local Government Board had issued a fresh order.—In the meantime the Clerk was, on the proposition of Mr. Herbert Nunn, instructed to inform the County Council that the Board had endeavoured to get a returning officer and had failed, and as they (the Council) had fixed the fees on a scale which people would not accept, they meant to take the matter into their own hands and find a returning officer who would do the work for the Hartismere Union.

MEETING AT NEEDHAM MARKET.

On Friday a meeting was held in Needham Market Town Hall to consider the Parish and District Councils Act, Mr. S. T. Harwood presiding.—Lord John Hervey explained the powers of the Parish and District Councils respectively, and, alluding to the powers of the latter authority over the poor-law, urged them to do nothing to return to the old system.—Mr. Allport explained the constitution and election of the Councils, and incidentally regretted that the parish had not been divided into two wards, so that the Barking and Needham electors could have had their separate parish meetings.—Mr. Gilbert enquired as to the position of the Directors of the Gas Company, and Mr. Freeman Wright as to the power of the County Council to divide the parish, showing how the two parts, Needham and Barking, were separate and distinct for various purposes.—Mr. Allport said the County Council could not, under ordinary circumstances, divide the parish. They could, however, divide it into two wards, when each ward would have its separate meeting, and elect its quota of the common Parish Council. With regard to lighting, this Adoptive Act was in force only in Needham, and, therefore, the working of it would not be, as a matter of course, handed over to the Parish Council. But either the lighting inspectors, or a separate parish meeting called for Needham, could effect the transfer, with special provisions for the rating of Needham alone under the Act. If the transfer was effected, the directors would not be disqualified, as the gas undertaking was a joint stock company.—Mr. Clowes asked as to Theobald's Charity and as to the Almshouses.—Mr. Allport replied that trustees appointed by the vestry would, as their places fell vacant, be appointed by the Parish Council.

SIBTON: SELECTION OF DISTRICT COUNCILLOR.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the Schoolroom at Sibton, to consider the provisions of the Parish Councils Act. Mr. J. K. Brooke presided, and explained the principal features of the Act, especially those which would affect the parish. Col T. M. Ward was proposed as district councillor, which was received with acclamation. The names of persons willing to stand, if elected, were handed to the chairman at the close.

MEETING AT SHROPHAM.

Mr. F. J. Mann presided over a meeting in Shropham Schoolroom. Mr. S. Oldman, jun., Thetford, addressed the meeting on the details of the election of Parish and District Councils, and the powers of those bodies. He referred to the working of the charities, and was pleased to find that in the parish everything was open and aboveboard, the letting of the land being by public auction. A vote was taken as to whether those present wished the trustees of the Coal Charity to distribute the doles as heretofore, or to postpone it until the Parish Council was in office. With but three dissentients the meeting expressed itself in favour of the former course.

EAST BERGHOLT CHARITIES

A crowded meeting has been held at East Bergholt, when Mr. J. S. Allport explained the provision of the Act. Mr. S. W. Scoging presided, and Mr. Allport, in dealing with the clauses relating to charities, said he could not understand how the impression had got abroad that the receipt of the dole charities disqualified for membership of the Parish Council. There was not a scintilla of foundation for that statement. In dealing with the work of the District Council, he pointed out that the parish of East Bergholt had three District Councillors; and if they were to have any lady Guardians on the Board at all they could only come from large parishes, as, where there was only one Councillor to be elected it was not to be supposed that they could be returned.

BRAMFIELD: A HARMONIOUS MEETING.

A numerously attended meeting of the electors of this parish was held in the National School, on Monday evening, to consider and discuss the Parish and District Councils Act. The vicar (Rev. J. J. Warrington Rogers) was voted to the chair, and in opening the meeting expressed his desire that sects and politics should be put quite on one side in taking in hand this most extensive Act of Parliament. He informed the meeting that according to instructions from the County Council there were to be nine councillors and one district councillor for this parish. He also, in clear and simple language, explained the constitution, powers and duties of the Parish and District Councillors and pointed out the advantages to be derived from the new law. He expressed a hope that the parish would endeavour to select their councillors without having a poll, and that all classes should be represented.—Mr. Southgate, of Bramfield Hall, remarked that in the first place Mr. Rogers deserved the thanks of the parishioners for calling the meeting, and secondly for the exhaustive explanation which he had given of the law. He said Mr. Rogers had so completely covered the whole of the ground in these respects that it would be superfluous for him to traverse any portion of it, and he would consequently confine his remarks to the constitution of the Council, and the spirit in which he hoped the electors would approach their duty in the selection of candidates. The large number at that preliminary meeting he took as evidence that a healthy interest was felt in the subject. He considered it essential that all classes, parties, and denominations should be fairly represented on the Council, otherwise doubt and jealousy might arise outside, and in suggesting two or three persons he hoped the meeting would not think he had any idea of dictating. He alluded to the Vicar as being perfectly free from political or denominational bias, he was the head of the parish, had proved their good guide and councillor, and evinced on every available occasion a warm interest in his parishioners, and the Council would be incomplete without him. To Miss Tatlock he paid well-deserved encomiums for the substantial benefits she had from time to time conferred upon the parish, and the benevolent interest she had at all times manifested to what he might almost call her parishioners, she being the principal property owner in the parish, and suggested that the electors should not overlook the desirability of electing her also. Among employers of labour he mentioned the name of Mr. John Lee, and added that the working classes should be liberally represented.—Miss Tatlock, in a lucid speech, explained further details respecting the parish meeting and Councillors, and suggested, to prevent confusion arising at the first meeting on December 4th, that Mr. Arnold Wright should be chairman at that meeting, he being a paid officer of the parish and consequently ineligible to become a candidate for the Council.—Mr. Lenny remarked that, if he were elected, he would study the interests of the parish, and suggested the name of Mr. J. Bezant, the present overseer, as a Councillor. A committee, consisting of the Rev. Rogers, Messrs. Southgate, Bezant, Borrett, Mobbs, Ludbrook, Punchard, Lenny and Turner, was formed for the purpose of receiving suggestions and considering the best means of conducting the election without a contest.

METFIELD.

A meeting was held at Metfield Schoolroom on Monday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Pleasance, schoolmaster, to hear an explanation of the District and Parish Councils Act by Mr. C. W. Chaston. There was a good attendance. At the conclusion of the address it was resolved that another meeting should take place next Tuesday, to discuss the question of selecting candidates.

PULHAM MARKET.

On Tuesday night a public meeting was held in the schoolroom of the Wesleyan Chapel, Pulham Market, to discuss the Parish and District Councils Act. There was a large number of parishioners present, who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. The Rev. F. Ryle addressed the meeting, and in an able manner explained the working of the Act, and also replied to several questions.

STRADBROKE.

A meeting to discuss the Parish Councils Act was held in the Schoolroom on Tuesday evening, when a large company of electors attended. The Rev. Canon Tate, upon being voted to the chair, said that he felt rather out of place in the position, as by the Act they were to discuss he considered the parsons and churchwardens were in a measure disestablished; but if it were the wish of the meeting for him to undertake the post he would do so. He hoped that in the Parish Council about to be elected four parties would be represented, viz: professions, trades, farmers, and labourer. (Mr. Knevett: "And a fifth, the ladies.") He had no desire to be on the Council unless it were quite the wish of his parishioners, when he should have no objection, trusting that the business would be conducted on non-political lines, with good temper, and to the satisfaction and benefit of the parish.—Mr. E. J. Fairbrother, C.C., then gave a clear and simple explanation of the Act, dealing more particularly with those sections which had reference to this parish. He concluded a lengthy address by saying how mystifying some parts of the Act were, but he felt that if Parish Councils were conducted with good feeling, social and domestic questions only being introduced, and politics entirely shut out they would have a good effect and be beneficial to the country at large.—The Rev. George Cobb having made some brief and pertinent remarks, the following gentlemen were named as suitable persons to be nominated on the 4th December:—Rev. Canon Tate, Rev. George Cobb, and Messrs. Rutter, Knevett, Rumsey, W. Butcher, C. Rush, sen., H. Clarke, W. Clutten, R. Hawes, H. Catling, Wm. Burrows, F. Holmes, C. Larter, and H. Howard. Of these Messrs. Knevett, W. Butcher, and H. Catling declined to act. A vote of thanks to Mr. E. J. Fairbrother and the Chairman concluded a most orderly meeting.

KELSALE: A SELECTION COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A largely attended meeting of the parishioners of Kelsale was held in the Assembly Room of the Church House on Monday evening, to hear an explanation of the Parish Councils Act from Mr. W. Short, C.C., Yoxford, and Mr. W. Jordan, Saxmundham, and to discuss the best means of selecting members to serve on the Council. Captain Price, R.N., had been asked to take the chair, but owing to an accident while driving home from Campsey Ashe, he arrived late, and Mr. E. Woodyard was elected to the chair. Owing to indisposition, Mr. Short could not attend, but Mr. Jordan in a very lucid manner explained the intricacies of the Act and the procedure to be observed before the Council is formed. At the conclusion of his remarks he received loud applause. Captain Price proposed "That a Committee of seven be appointed whose duty it shall be to select gentlemen from the parish to form the Parish Council."—Mr. Punchard, sen., thought it would be unfair for seven gentlemen to elect the Council, and he moved "That 18 be nominated as candidates for the Council, and that a Committee of 13 outside the 18 candidates be appointed to elect 13 members of the Council out of the 18 nominated."—Capt. Price withdrew his resolution and seconded Mr. Punchard's, which was carried unanimously. The following candidates were then nominated:—Messrs. Samuel Thompson, William Punchard, H. Thos. Punchard, Capt. Price, Mr. Woodyard, Rev. G. H. D. Davies, Messrs. C. A. Savage, W. Jordan, John Andrews, N. Hovell, A. Brady, J. Moy, W. Gray, G. Baldry, Wm. Chambers, sen., Wm. Chambers, jun., Adam Mann, and James Teager. The Selection Committee was appointed as follows: Messrs. G. Goss, F. Chambers, R. Savage, T. Jones, F. Thompson, Wm. Andrews, F. H. Hancocks, W. Rowe, E. Jasper, Alfred Ling, Abram Ling, T. Francis, S. Chenery, and J. Barber. Messrs. E. Woodyard and G. Goss were nominated for the District Council. It was resolved to adjourn the meeting to Monday next, to receive the report of the Selection Committee. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and Mr. Jordan.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE COUNCILS.

The first Post Office servant to avail himself of the permission given by the Postmaster-General allowing G.P.O. *employés* to become candidates for parish councils is Mr. Fred Hooker, who is putting up for election as a progressive for Sevenoaks Urban District Council.

ORFORD.

On Wednesday night, in the schoolroom, a second parish meeting took place. The Rev. D. C. Randolph was voted to the chair again. The object of the meeting was to discuss the matter of electing councillors without a poll. It was suggested to have four labourers out of the eleven councillors required. This pleased the working men, and the schoolroom is offered them for a meeting to-night (Saturday), that they may meet and amongst themselves suggest their own candidates.

TRIMLEY ST. MARY.

At a well-attended public meeting of the parochial electors of Trimley St. Mary, held on Wednesday evening, a committee of twelve was chosen to select seven persons to be nominated for the parish Council on December 4th. The persons selected by the committee were:—Messrs. J. Bugg, A. Copping, William A. Dawson, W. Hockley, W. Kerry, Noble, and C. C. Smith.

MEETING AT HADLEIGH.

A public meeting, largely attended by labourers, was held in the British Schoolroom, Hadleigh, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of seeing if it were possible from a list of persons selected at the meeting to choose suitable persons to represent the parish on the Urban District Council, which takes the place of the present Local Board.—Mr. C. J. Hood presided, who, in his opening remarks, advocated that the meetings of the Council should be open to the public.—The Rev. — Oliver, Mr. J. Muriel, Mr. J. Allen, Mr. W. H. Budd, and Mr. F. Elliott were among these who spoke. Ultimately a committee of about twenty-five members was appointed to select a list of candidates, not exceeding fifteen in number, from names proposed at the meeting, with power to add thereto, and to submit the same for approval at another meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next. A committee was accordingly appointed, and the names of about thirty persons proposed and seconded were handed in. Invitations to attend the meeting were sent to the various friendly and other societies, and to the public generally by the town crier.

DISS.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in the Corn Hall, Diss, under the auspices of the South Norfolk Liberal Association. Mr. W. F. Barne presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ford Goddard, of Ipswich, and Mr. J. S. Allport, of Ipswich, the latter giving a lengthy exposition of the Act as it related to Diss.

HOLLESLEY.

At a vestry meeting held on Thursday it was resolved to rescind the minute of the meeting of the 29th of March last *re* the appointment of the Surveyor with a salary from the 31st October, so that he will perform the duties of Surveyor without a salary, and thus enable him to offer himself as a parish councillor.

FRAMLINGHAM PETTY SESSIONS.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR POACHING.

Before Rev. R. G. Gorton (chairman), Mr. F. S. Corrance, and Mr. J. W. Read, Alfred Abbott, labourer, Monk Soham, charged by William Purser, Inland Revenue officer, with keeping a dog without a license, at Monk Soham, on the 4th October, was fined 5s., costs 7s. 6d.—Edward Kemp, labourer, Monk Soham, was similarly charged, and he also was fined 5s., and costs 7s. 6d.—Elisha Cook, a tramp, was brought up in custody, charged with begging alms in Double Street, Framlingham, on the 14th inst. William Rodwell, furniture broker, and Police-constable Crissall proved the offence, and the prisoner was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.—John Fairweather, labourer, Parham, was charged by the Guardians of the Plomesgate Union with neglecting to contribute £2 12s. arrears due for his wife's maintenance in Melton Asylum. Defendant, who pleaded inability to pay, was ordered to pay the amount at the rate of 10s. per month, costs being remitted.—Dennis Chenery, butcher, Debenham, was charged by Jessie Sparrow, single woman, Debenham, with using obscene language, at Debenham, on the 5th instant. Defendant did not appear. Jessie Sparrow and George Jolly laid the information. The Chairman said this case was brought under the bye-laws of the County Council, and, as this was the first case brought before them, they fined defendant 10s., costs 9s. 6d., or 14 days' hard labour.—Ann, wife of Dennis Chenery, Debenham, was charged by Arnold Edward Wallace, Debenham, with having assaulted him on the 5th instant. Fined 1s.; costs remitted.—David Burley, iron moulder, Wickham Market, was charged on remand, by James Dix, gamekeeper to Mr. F. S. Corrance, Parham Hall, with feloniously destroying five pheasants at Parham Wood, on the 8th instant. Defendant pleaded guilty. The Chairman said the case might have been far more serious. It was far too serious to inflict a fine, and defendant would have to go to gaol for two months' hard labour, and after that he would have to find two sureties in £5 not to commit a similar offence for twelve months, or he would have a further term of six months.

WITH NAVAL HONOURS.

FUNERAL OF A SUFFOLK ADMIRAL.

On Monday last, in perfect weather, all that was mortal of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Thomas Symonds, G.C.B., was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery of Torquay, in the presence of a vast sympathising crowd. Sir Thomas came of a family long settled at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, and for this reason we think that a short account of his life and its peaceful end may be of interest to our readers. Born in 1811, he was educated at Malta, and became so proficient in foreign languages that he gained a gold medal at the age of ten for acquaintance with six languages. He entered the Royal navy in 1825, and when a lieutenant surveyed and settled Port Philip, now known as Melbourne. In acknowledgment of his signal services there he was promoted in 1837 to the rank of commander; he was made captain in 1841, rear-admiral in 1860, vice-admiral in 1866, admiral in 1871, and admiral of the fleet in 1879. He

SURVEYED THE DEAD SEA

from the "Spartan" in 1847, and one of the most interesting objects in his beautiful garden at Torquay is a quaint summer-house, the roof of which is formed by an upturned boat, on which is inscribed, "This boat was built in 1836; visited Acre, Cana of Galilee, Lake of Tiberias, Jordan, Dead Sea, Jerusalem, Joppa, 1847." Sir Thomas was in command of the "Arethusa" at the bombardment of Sebastopol, and in the Black Sea in 1854. He was superintendent of Devonport Dockyard from 1862 to 1866, Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron from 1868 to 1870, and Commander-in-Chief of the Western District (Devonport) from 1875 to 1878. He retired from active service in 1881. As a sailor those who served with him describe him as perhaps the very best in the navy. Sir Thomas Symonds had resided at Torquay for many years, and died at his beautiful residence, Sunny Hill, on Wednesday, November 14th, at the age of 83 years. Up to within a month or two of his death he exhibited great interest in all naval matters, and his able and thoughtful letters to the London Press on various matters relating to our national defences have done much to influence those in authority to take steps for the strengthening of the Navy. His funeral was a most impressive sight. We must pass over the first part of the service, which took place at All Saints, Babbacombe, and only describe what those saw who were waiting in the lovely cemetery, with its hundreds of beautiful and interesting monuments, and its widespread views over Dartmoor and the surrounding country. After waiting some time we heard the

STRAINS OF THE DEAD MARCH

in the distance, and looking over the wall saw the sad procession approaching from Babbacombe. A detachment of Royal Marines, about 50 strong, with arms reversed, headed the procession, marching in line in front of the hearse, preceded by the carriage of the deceased, bearing lovely wreaths. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack and beautiful flowers, on the top of which were placed the hat, sword, and gloves of the late Admiral. The eight coast guards who were to bear him to the grave walked by the side, and the hearse was immediately followed by about 20 blue jackets from H.M.S. Britannia, the band also belonging to that ship. The naval officers who followed on foot included:—Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, V.C., K.C.B., commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, who, with his Flag-Lieutenant, had come especially from that port in H.M.S. Fire Queen, which anchored in the Bay during the morning; Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and his Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. Harbord, R.N., Admiral Cornish Bowden, Captain Philips, of H.M.S. Fire Queen, Captain Moore, C.M.G., of H.M.S. Britannia, with his Lieuts. de Robeck and Allgood, Capt. Sanctuary, R.N., Capt. Crozier, R.N., Commander Freeland, a former Flag-Lieutenant of the late Admiral; Commander Philpotts, and Mr. G. Love, R.N., his late Secretary; Mr. Giffard, R.N., Secretary to Sir Nowell Salmon; and several others, including Mr. H. Steward, late chief officer of Coastguard at Torquay, who served under Sir T. Symonds in the Spartan. Among the mourners were Commander Holmes, son-in-law, and Mr. A. Tomlinson, R.N., nephew. About 16 carriages followed with mourners, and some bore beautiful wreaths of white flowers. The procession was met at the gate of the cemetery by the clergy, the foremost of whom carried

A MASSIVE BRASS CROSS.

When the coffin had been carried to the grave by the Coastguard, the remaining portion of the service was performed by the Rev. T. N. Hicks, vicar of St. Matthias's, Torquay. The grave was beautifully lined with moss and ferns and white chrysanthemums. The coffin was of polished oak, and had a large cross on the lid. At the foot, on a brass plate, was the inscription:—"Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, G.C.B., born 1811, died 1894." Directly the service was over the Marines fired three volleys over the grave, the bugle sounding after each volley, and the band playing a short strain at the end, after which all quickly dispersed, the Britannia men marching with their band back to Tor Station, from whence they had a special train back to their ship at Dartmouth. The crowd gradually melted away, leaving the poor mourners to take their last farewell of the valiant dead, at rest in this beautiful and peaceful spot, "safe home in Port" after all his stormy voyages.

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS.

[SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

The Church House has received a legacy of £1,000, free of legacy duty, under the will of the late Rev. Canon George C. Pearson, of Canterbury.

On Thursday last week the Bishop of Thetford (Dr. A. T. Lloyd) received two presentations in Newcastle-on-Tyne. One was from the clergy of the Newcastle Rural Deanery. This took the form of a massive silver candelabra. The formal presentation was made by the Rev. Dr. Newell, vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Newcastle, and secretary of the Ruridecanal Chapter, who said that 64 clerical friends of every school of thought in the Church (now or formerly resident in the city and deanery where Dr. Lloyd has been vicar and rural dean for the last twelve years) desired to present him with a token of their regard, esteem, and affection. The Bishop of Thetford appropriately acknowledged the gift.

In the afternoon, in the Lecture Hall of the Church Institute, in the presence of a crowded assembly, the Bishop was presented with the silver plate and purse of gold, subscribed for by all classes and denominations in Newcastle, in recognition of his twelve years of life and work in the city. The chair was occupied by the Sheriff of Newcastle. The inscription on the silver salver was—"Presented, together with a silver tea and coffee service and a purse of gold, £800, to the Rev. Arthur Thomas Lloyd, D.D., vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne and honorary canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Nicholas, by all classes of the community as a token of the love and esteem in which he is held by them, and as a slight recognition of twelve years' faithful ministry, on his leaving the city to take up the duties of his appointment as Suffragan Bishop of Norwich. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, October, 1894."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing with regard to the London School Board election, said that the aim of the voluntary schools is best, to teach religion most fully and completely. The religious teaching of the Board School is by law more rudimentary, but it has been Christian, and it is an injustice to deny it. The present Chairman of the School Board represents those who have pledged themselves that its teaching shall at no lower level continue Christian, and it is a Christian duty to support him.

The occurrence of twenty-seven Sundays after Trinity is very rare. We had this number in 1883, we have it this year, but it will not occur again until 1913. The rubric following the Gospel for the Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity is well known. In Blunt's "Annotated Book of Common Prayer," it is noted that if there be two more twenty-five Sundays after Trinity, the services for the fifth and sixth Sundays after the Epiphany should be used, but if there be only one more, then that for the sixth Sunday shall be used, which has evidently been appointed with a view to its fitness for use on the Sunday next before Advent.

Among the subscribers to the fund for the interior decoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, are Dean Gregory, who gives £1,000, the Duke of Westminster who in addition to a donation of £1,000 has promised £200 a year until the work is completed, three City Companies £1,000 each, the Corporation of the City of London £2,000, and Canon Scott Holland £500.

Four large boxes of fish, weighing over one cwt., have been sent to the London Hospitals, and St. Augustine's Orphanage, Kilburn, as a thankoffering for the harvest of the sea, from some of the trawlers attending the Mission Church of "St. Peter the Fisherman," Brixham.

The Rev. F. A. P. Shirreff, late principal of St. John's Divinity School, Lahore, has been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Rectory of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and he will reside in the parish. Mr. Shirreff is a well-known reader and Persian scholar, and will be of great service to the Church Missionary Society with respect to commentaries and versions of the Bible.

The Bishop of London, in speaking to the following resolution:—"That this meeting expresses its strong disapproval to disendow four Dioceses of the province of Canterbury," at a Church defence meeting in Kensington, said—"If it please our Heavenly Father to take away from the Church of England the provision made by the munificence of our forefathers, she will still be the Church of England. The Bishops and the great body of the clergy, if reduced to poverty, will not feel absolved from their ordination vows, or from the spiritual charge laid upon them. We shall still go on with the work God has given us to do. (Loud cheers). We shall still hold our commission from Him; we shall still hold that England should listen to the message given to us from Christ, and this quite apart from wealth or poverty. On the other hand, we insist that all this property is a sacred trust given by God Himself, which we cannot resign unless compelled. We are openly told that it is the one step to a large measure. They begin with this because it is an easier measure to carry, and will facilitate an attack upon the Church as a whole. An endowed church belongs not only to the rich nor only to the poor. A poor man has a right to a place in his parish church. A poor man has a right to the services of the clergy whether he contributes a penny to the offertory or not. I have been Bishop of London for ten years, and I have often been astonished at the work done by the clergy in this one diocese. I see them give labour, study, time and health, and their heart's devotion for the good of the poor. I do not believe you can match their work anywhere on the face of the globe. (Cheers.) No man will be brazen enough to stand up in Parliament and say that the Church is not doing her duty. No Bishop can contemplate entirely such work being hindered and spoilt. For my part I will do my very utmost with all whom I can reach to resist this measure to the very last." (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

THE LATE REV G. IRVING-DAVIES, OF KELSALE.

On Sunday morning there was a large congregation at Kelsale Church, and prior to the service numerous members of the congregation and friends from a distance might be seen wending their way to the spot where the remains of the late Rector had been interred. The grave was completely covered by lovely wreaths. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. E. L. Bryans, who selected for his text Prov. iv., 18, "But the path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." While the congregation was leaving the church the organist (Mr. W. Gray) played the "Dead March" in *Saul*.

SAXMUNDHAM CHURCH.

Saxmundham Church was re-opened on Sunday, having undergone a thorough cleaning—in fact, a renovation that has much improved the interior of the sacred edifice. The work has been admirably carried out by Mr. Harry Hayward, and the parishioners have most liberally responded to the call for subscriptions. The sermon on Sunday morning was preached by the Rev. Henry Thompson, rural dean and vicar of Aldeburgh, and that in the evening by the Rev. W. G. Daubeney, rector of Knoddishall.

CONFIRMATION AT SOUTHWOLD.

The Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation at Southwold on Sunday afternoon. There was a crowded congregation. His Lordship arrived on Saturday afternoon, and gave a special address at the four o'clock service on Saturday. On Sunday he was present at the eight a.m. service. The Bishop went to Blythburgh to the morning service, where he preached, held the confirmation at Southwold in the afternoon, when he gave two long addresses, and also preached the sermon in the evening. The attendance at all the services was large. During Sunday the bells rang at intervals, and the white ensign floated from the church tower. At the evening service, and also in the afternoon, processional hymns were sung, the curate (the Rev. — North) carrying the handsome pastoral staff immediately in front of the Bishop.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

On Monday evening a large number of members of St. Michael's Young Men's Society were present at a debate upon the above subject. Mr. J. H. Latter, in moving, "That the Church of England in Wales be disestablished," followed on the lines of Mr. Asquith's Bill as placed before the House of Commons. Mr. W. J. Walker took the negative side on behalf of the Church, offering uncompromising opposition to the proposals of his opponent. The debate was subsequently well sustained by Messrs. Fromant, Garnham, Frazer, Hawes, Elliot, Baines, Styles, A. Smith, Browne, F. W. Smith, and the Vice-president. On a division at the close the motion in favour of disestablishment was defeated by a majority of 11.

PEASENHALL.

A handsome new manual organ has been erected in Peasenhall Church, by Messrs. Monk, of Holloway, the munificent gift of R. A. M. Smyth, Esq. It will be used for the first time on Sunday. The formal opening will take place on Tuesday, December 18th, when a recital will be given by Mr. Atkinson, of London (formerly organist of Norwich Cathedral).

HARTISMERE DEANERY ASSOCIATION.

On Monday afternoon a meeting of this Association was held in the Town Hall, Eye, which had been called together by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. R. M. Bingley, rector of Braysworth. Several clergy of the neighbourhood were present, with the Rural Dean, the Rev. T. Holt Wilson, in the chair. The Association which was "in support of the missionary and educational work of the Church," and embracing some ten Societies, originally consisted of what were known as "The Free Societies," but it had been thus enlarged of late years. Dissatisfaction, however, with its constitution having been felt by its supporters at this meeting, when the Hon. Secretary resigned his office, the opportunity naturally offered itself for consideration whether the Societies included might not be supported without this organisation. Accordingly, after deliberation, the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. H. L. Todd, seconded by Rev. S. B. Reynolds, was carried unanimously, viz., "That this meeting, while gratefully acknowledging the good work done in the past by the Free Societies, does not deem it expedient to continue the Association any longer." On the motion of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Rev. R. M. Bingley for his assiduous labours; and with thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and to the Mayor for the use of the room, the meeting was brought to a close.

ST. CLEMENT'S, IPSWICH.

On Wednesday the first of the weekly winter parochial meetings was held, when a good number of parishioners assembled in the Girls' Schoolroom, Woodhouse Street, to listen to a lecture by Mr. G. H. Hewetson on the subject of "Dust." At the close of the meeting, the rector (Rev. J. Powell) moved a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was very warmly received.

ST MARGARET'S, IPSWICH.

The Rev. C. B. Nash gave an interesting lecture to the members of St. Margaret's Y.M.S. on Corea. Having spent some time in China Mr. Nash was able to bring the facts well before his hearers, while several questions were freely put and answered. Letters were read by the Secretary from Messrs. Herring, who lately left Ipswich for South Africa, showing a good voyage and safe arrival at the Cape.

BISHOP OF THETFORD AT LOWESTOFT.

Dr. Lloyd, the new bishop of Thetford, preached at St. Peter's Church, Lowestoft, on Wednesday evening to a large congregation, the collection being devoted to the Diocesan Branch of the Church of England Temperance Society.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Joseph Hind, curate of Honington, rector of Felsham, Suffolk. Rev. W. N. Illingworth, rector of Honington, Suffolk, patron, the Lord Chancellor. The Rev. Lewen Burton Weldon, D.D., rector of Bridport, perpetual curate of Holy Trinity, Weymouth, patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

WOMAN'S WAYS AND WORK.

> O woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
> To temper man; we had been brutes without you.
> *Thomas Otway.*

On Saturday last, the Thames at Windsor rose four inches higher than it did in the famous Wellington Flood in 1852, at the time of the burial of the great Duke, which took place on the 18th November in that year. On Saturday the waters rose so rapidly that in Eton they penetrated into the houses of several of the masters, and the College itself was encircled with water. Under these circumstances, it was decided to send all the boys home at once. The scene that followed is better imagined than described. Jubilant schoolboys, who wished Father Thames would be equally energetic rather more often than once in 40 years, besieged the telegraph offices and seized upon every available equipage in which to convey themselves to the station. The feelings of the parents who had their houses flooded thus suddenly with an influx of returned Etonians may have been of a slightly mixed character.

Her Majesty interested herself greatly in the floods at Windsor, sending a special messenger to enquire as to what was being done to assist the poorer inhabitants who were flooded out. Her Majesty ordered carts from the Castle to be sent to aid in removing the people or to help to convey provisions to those in need. She also subscribed £50 towards the fund started for the further relief of the sufferers. Both on Saturday and Sunday her Majesty drove to look at the inundations.

Owing to the sudden death of Princess Claudine, sister to the Duke of Teck, the marriage of Prince Adolphus of Teck to Lady Margaret Grosvenor has been postponed from November 29th, until a later date not yet fixed.

The Queen has sent the Emperor William a carpet made by 28 native convicts at Agra. It is said to contain fifty-nine million stitches.

It is with much regret that we announce that the popular President of the Suffolk Needlework Guild, Mrs. Lloyd-Anstruther, has been obliged to resign that post, and also that of President of the Samford group. Owing to the approaching marriage of her daughter, who has been her secretary and assistant, she can no longer undertake the onerous duties connected with either post. As president of the whole of the S.N. Guild Mrs. Lloyd-Anstruther is to be succeeded by the Hon. Mrs. Pretyman, who has kindly consented to fill a by no means easy post; she is, however, well qualified for the presidentship, having had to do with a large guild in the Midlands, of which her mother, Lady Newport, is an admirable president.

As president of the Samford group, Mrs. Anstruther is to be succeeded by the Hon. Mrs. Halford, whose interest in, and activity regarding guild work is almost proverbial, she having been for many years honorary secretary of the London Needlework Guild, and is still an active member of the same. The Samford group has always done well in the amount of articles sent in, and this year heads the list of all the Suffolk groups by the large number of 761 articles.

By the kind permission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales the London Needlework Guild had its annual exhibition of articles in the Imperial Institute for three days last week. Upon the first day H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, after previously lunching with the Hon. Mrs. Halford, visited the Guild exhibition. The president, the Duchess of Teck, was also there on the same day. The number of articles exhibited amounted to more than 52,000, an increase of about 6,000 upon last year. About 3,500 came through the Duchess of York. Over 1,600 people visited the exhibition during the three days, and many of the visitors, who had not already joined the Guild were so pleased with what they saw that they joined at once.

Thursday last, November 22nd, was the day of S. Cecilia, the patroness of music and song. The legend of S. Cecilia is one of the oldest handed down to us by the Christian Church. Gifted with miraculous musical powers, she is supposed to have sung so sweetly that even the angels came down from heaven to listen to her and join their voices to hers. It used to be a very general custom to have concerts or musical parties upon S. Cecilia's Eve or Day, and this custom is the subject of an amusing poem by Hood, wherein amateur musicians have some good advice given them.

Yet another feminine Saint demands our attention this week, namely, S. Catherine of Alexandria, one of the most popular of female Saints, whose day is to-morrow, November 25th. From her great learning she is patroness of education and the sciences. From her eloquence she is invoked for diseases of the tongue. From her royal birth she is patroness of princesses and noble ladies. From the vow she took of perpetual maidenhood she has been regarded as the patron Saint of Spinsters.

An old custom used to be observed amongst young women of meeting together upon St. Catherine's Day and making merry; this was called "Cathar'ning." The expression "to braid St. Catherine's hair," means to live and die unmarried.

The legend of St. Catherine with the wheel is probably too well known to need repetition here, neither will space permit thereof, for we are strictly limited, but we cannot forbear to remark that though the stories of these women of old are a strange medley of fact and fiction, and it is difficult to know exactly where the one begins and the other ends, yet it can do us modern women no harm to occasionally read about them, for the legends, at any rate, set before us types of noble womanhood.

A contemporary has lately offered a prize to women for an answer to the following question:—"What shortcoming in a man is most distasteful to a woman, and why?" The result of the competition was to show, by a large majority of votes, that *selfishness* is the failing in a man most disliked by a woman. One of the reasons for this opinion, given by a prize winner, is that it shatters her belief in an ideal man, nobler than herself, and places his nature on a lower plane than her own.

The same paper also asked men to give their opinion as to what failing is to them most distasteful in a woman, and the prize answer was as follows:—"To a bachelor, the insincerity of a girl who, professing so much, feels so little. To a married man, a nagging, complaining wife; she causes the ruin of many should-be happy homes, and opens the way by which they drift asunder."

The pretty pleated muslin vests and collars worn in the summer are not put aside, but are to be seen with velvet blouses. A sapphire blue velvet blouse opens over one of these vests, with a deep-pointed collar *en suite*, but no collar-band. It was fastened at the throat with a cabochon sapphire brooch set in brilliants.

White satin and soft white lace are mixed up with fur this winter in a style entirely new. A bolero coat of caracal fur will have a vest of soft white lace over white satin. Fur boas are fastened with rosettes of white satin and a bunch of violets. Dainty necklets are made for morning or evening wear, of ruffles of black chiffon caught in at intervals with pearl or diamond ornaments.

A pretty costume that could be carried out in any colours is described in the *Queen* of November 17th. It is of pale tan-coloured cloth. The skirt has two rows of openwork cut in the cloth showing rose-coloured silk beneath. The bodice, which has short pointed fronts and a long basque at the back, is of the same open work cloth and opens over a rose-coloured silk vest. The sleeves are very full and have deep openwork cuffs. A short full cape of tan open work cloth is made to wear with this costume.

We would suggest for wear with the above costume a tan-coloured velvet toque with a Tam o' Shanter shaped crown. On one side have a sable tail, on the other a ruffle of cream lace. On the left side in front have a large rose velvet rosette from which spring two tan ostrich tips. On the other side under the over-hanging crown tuck in two small rosettes, one of cream and one of rose velvet; across the front between the rosettes must be a buckle or ornaments of steel.

CLELIA.

READ IN PRISON.

EFFORTS FOR A REPRIEVE.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED MAN'S WIFE.

Mr. John E. Waters, the solicitor who conducted the defence of James Canham Read, now lying under sentence of death in Chelmsford Gaol, has, at the request of the relatives of the convict, prepared a memorial to be sent to Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Home Secretary, asking that he should advise the Queen to reprieve Read. The memorial is based on the ground that the conviction of Read was on purely circumstantial evidence, and no conclusive evidence of identity had been forthcoming. The convict Read attended service at the prison chapel on Sunday morning, and a seat was arranged for him so that the other prisoners could not see him. After the service Read was exercised in the prison yard. He continues hopeful that his friends will be successful in inducing the Home Secretary to advise his reprieve. The main points upon which Mr. Waters, his solicitor, is appealing for a reprieve, are:—

THE GROUNDS FOR A REPRIEVE.

1. That there is little or no evidence to show that the prisoner ever carried on a liason with Florence Dennis. 2. That no evidence was called to show where he spent the night preceding the murder, and that it would not have been difficult to show that he spent it in Southend if such were the fact. 3. That the evidence of his being seen at Southend on the day and night of the murder, and at South Benfleet at a quarter-past one the next morning, is not sufficiently strong to justify conviction and execution. 4. That his conduct on 25th June and thence forward to the date of his arrest is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that he had been guilty of embezzlement. The fees certified for counsel (not including the Solicitor-General), solicitor, witnesses, and others on behalf of the prosecution amounted to £700, that sum including the fees for attendance before the magistrates at Southend as well as before Baron Pollock at the Assizes.

HIS WIFE'S OPINION.

Mrs. Read, the wife of the condemned man, has expressed her intention to visit Chelmsford Gaol. "I have quite forgiven him for going wrong," she told a reporter, "and I shall never desert him to the last, for he was always kind. People say it would be better for me not to go to see him, but I shall. I don't know whether I shall take any of the children with me or not. I would rather not take them, for I would much rather they should never see him under such dreadful circumstances. They only remember him now when he used to come home so merry and play with them all, and I should like their last remembrances of their father to be some of these glad scenes. I am afraid that if their last remembrance of their father should be that they saw him in an iron cage in gaol as I did, it would make such an impression on them that they would never forget it. But I am going to see him to hear his last wishes, and I am then going to ask him whether he will see all the children or not."

AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENTS.

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION AT IPSWICH.

The East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture met in the Ipswich Town Hall on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. F. S. Stevenson, M.P., to consider the somewhat intricate and contentious question of assessments—a subject which Mr. F. S. Corrance recently ventilated in our columns at some length. There was a numerous attendance, including the Rev. J. H. Hocking, Messrs. J. A. Hempson, Herman Biddell, F. S. Corrance, R. L. Everett, M.P., A. T. Cobbold, F. T. W. Burch, Horace Welton, David Burrows, W. N. Waller, C. A. Creasey, A. C. Pretyman, C. W. Chaston, Henry Cooper, George Fiske, Fred. Smith, W. Toller, H. F. Harwood, W. Arnott, George Pettit, W. Chambers, Thomas Keeble, E. Roe, E. Snell, A. Harwood, C. Turner, J. Watkins, W. H. Preston, W. Minter, James Youngman, H. Brooke, J. W. Brooke, Joseph Hunt, J. A. Smith (hon. sec.), and others.—Messrs. E. J. Cheney, Brook's Hall, Ipswich; A. Townshend Cobbold, Ipswich; and F. F. Rootham, Benacre, were elected members of the Chamber, after which the President said they were met that day to discuss the difficult and thorny question of assessment—a matter which had of late been brought prominently before the county by the Sternfield case, more recently by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, President of the Local Government Board. It had been pointed out that

TO FOLLOW THE HARD-AND-FAST LINE

suggested by the President of the Board of Trade, would be to put a premium upon inferior cultivation as opposed to high farming, and on that ground the assessment could not follow the actual rent or an equivalent to the rent payable. It appeared that the same difficulty arose in regard to the land-tax. In some respects the grievance as to the land-tax was even greater, because in the land-tax there was a fixed quota, with the inevitable result that if you reduced the amount of the land-tax which one person had to pay, the effect would be that other people would have to pay more in proportion.—Mr. Biddell observed that the first sound of alarm in Suffolk was on the rating of Sternfield Hall. In regard to the course which the Assessment Committee had pursued, and which was sanctioned on appeal by the Quarter Sessions, he thought as a ratepayer that it was quite time for them, or the Quarter Sessions, to clear up the question which they would put to them that day. Mr. Biddell then moved:—"That this Chamber is of opinion that

THE ONLY TRUE CRITERION

of the value of a farm for the poor rate is the rent at which it will let from year to year; and that where an occupation has been in the market and has been *bona fide* hired by a tenant, the rent he gives should be the basis for all rating purposes; and that where an Assessment Committee sanctions a rate, or assesses an occupation in excess of the value so ascertained, they are dealing unjustly with landlord and tenant also." Whether the Assessment Committee would plead guilty was quite an open question. The gentleman who presided over the Quarter Sessions when the appeal was brought before them was in the room, and as Mr. Pretyman would have to leave early to catch a train he should like his opinion on the matter before he (Mr. Biddell) concluded.—Mr. A. C. Pretyman reminded the Chamber that in the matter of the Sternfield appeal the 11 or 12 magistrates gave an opinion which at that time was founded on what they unanimously believed to be

THE ACTUAL LAW,

as it stood on that date. He had long been a member of an Assessment Committee, and he believed that the law passed in 1862 was sufficient as things then stood, but he did not think it very applicable to the present condition of agriculture. He was anxious that various points connected with this rating question should be settled by some superior authority. They had practically a new law—a modified law—by which they could act. If a matter was sent from one Quarter Sessions to another Quarter Sessions, that was not an appeal to a superior Court, and it seemed desirable that when there was an appeal it should be to some higher Court. He trusted that in the discussion one point might not be lost sight of, and that was the question of a farm whose owner was most anxious to let it, but could not find a tenant, and the point was, what was the fair course to pursue in those circumstances? To a certain extent the question arose in the Sternfield case. The meeting would, however, concede that it would not be right for him to express an opinion upon the matter after the position he held in connection with the Court at which the appeal was heard. (Applause.)—Continuing, Mr. Biddell remarked that the only preconceived opinion he had arrived at was that the

TRUE BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

was the rental, but the assessment of the Sternfield farm was almost double the rent, and the question was whether the rate could legally be collected on the basis of twice the tenant's rent. The actual value of the farm, Mr. Biddell proceeded, was what it would fetch in the market, but it had been urged that some of the land was farmed well, and some badly. It was quite time that everything they had should be rated on what it was worth, and no side issues should be brought into the question.—Mr. F. T. W. Burch, as chairman of the Barham Union Assessment Committee, expressed willingness to second the resolution. He remembered that at the time when the Rev. Francis Steward was chairman of the Board at which he sat, it was proposed to take the high rated people of the parish and "bring them up," and that would leave the tithe in its proper place. He was one of a "cave," which would not accept the resolution. After a time they had a fresh Assessment Committee, and agreed parish by parish to heighten the assessment at so much each personage That went on, and

THINGS WENT TO THE BAD,

and they found the land was not worth the assessment. They therefore reduced the assessment of land something like 30 per cent. He did not think that Assessment Committees ought to value land at such a ratio that it was very much above what the farm was worth in the market.—Mr. G. Fiske, also speaking from experience on the Assessment Committee of the Barham Union, agreed that they ought to take the rent of land as the basis for valuation. Fifteen years ago he paid 27s. an acre, and another farmer was assessed at same, but while his (Mr. Fiske's) assessment had only been reduced to £1, the other farm was lying vacant, and he should think it could be hired for anything.—Mr. Biddell: Is it worth any rent?—Mr. Fiske: Perhaps not.—Mr. Biddell: Well, you can't assess it.—Proceeding, Mr. Fiske said it appeared that either the owner or his agent, or the tenant, had allowed the land to get into such a state, and they must come upon the owner.—Mr. F. S. Corrance remarked that on this question of assessment there did not appear to be two farmers who could agree. Referring to the

RATEABLE VALUE OF THE COUNTY,

he remarked that now, when wheat was selling at a disastrous price, it had shown an increase in the last five years. He should have expected a drop of about 50 per cent., but the towns contributed more than they did. There was another remarkable thing. A Mr. Heath gave them figures by which he sought to prove that there was no agricultural depression at all, but he got his figures from the Assessment Committee. (Laughter.) He could treat such statements as that only as a joke—a very grim joke, though, to them—but in the towns it was accepted as a solemn truth. He could not quite accept Mr. Biddell's resolution, and he would move an appendix to it as follows:—"That in view of the uncertainty now prevailing as to the proper basis of assessment to Union and County Rate it is desirable that the Local Government Board should issue instructions to the Local Authorities recommending a course of action in accordance with the circumstances which now exist."—The Chairman remarked that the Chamber must first dispose of Mr. Biddell's resolution.—Mr. A. Harwood supported Mr. Biddell's resolution, remarking that the position taken up by Quarter Sessions and Assessment Committees hitherto appeared to be that the old law was a bad one, and that a new one was wanted. The proper way to assess land was at what it was worth to let from year to year. After further discussion, Mr. Biddell's resolution was put and carried by thirteen to one.—Mr. A. Harwood then seconded Mr. Corrance's resolution, which was carried by six to five.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE OF SUFFOLK.

The current issue of the *Police Review and Parade Gossip* gives a portrait and biography of Major Heigham (chief constable of the county of Suffolk), from which it appears Major Clement Henry John Heigham, Chief Constable of Suffolk, is now a veteran in the police service, having been appointed Chief Constable of Suffolk on 24th of May, 1869. Major Heigham had previous experience in the army, having served in the 17th Leicestershire Regiment from 1848 to 1868, for some time as adjutant. He served in the Crimea during the siege of Sebastopol, and holds the Crimean medal and clasp, as well as the Turkish medal. He subsequently served for twelve years in Canada and Nova Scotia. He was born on the 11th July, 1829, and now resides at Hunston Hall, in the county over which he rules with gentle but effective sway.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

IPSWICH: FREEHOLD PROPERTIES.

Mr. F. G. Bond (Messrs. Bond and Sons) offered for sale, at the Great White Horse Hotel, on Friday evening, the freehold dwelling-house, North View, Avenue Place, Tuddenham Road, producing a rental of £2[illegible] per annum, which was sold to Mr. Wm. A. Gaul for £450. Of 140 rods of building land, known as the Albion Hill Estate, the first six lots, with areas ranging from 9½ to 11 rods, were knocked down to Mr. Geo. Garrod at £20 10s. per plot, with the exception of the first two plots, which fetched £20 each. The next two plots, of 8½ rods respectively, were knocked down to Mr. Webb at £11 10s. each plot, and the next three lots, with areas of 8¾, 9¼, and 9 rods, made £12 10s. each. The last plot, containing 20 rods, was sold to the same purchaser for £37.

BEDINGFIELD: FREEHOLD HOUSE AND SHOP.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. William Henry Preston offered for sale, at the Horse Shoes Hotel, Eye, a freehold dwelling-house and trade premises, situate at Bedingfield, which was knocked down to Dr. Wright, of Eye, for £86. A freehold cottage residence, situate in the same parish, was withdrawn at £42.

COLCHESTER AND ARDLEIGH.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Edward Smith and Boggis held a property sale at the Waggon and Horses Inn, Colchester. There was a large attendance of buyers, and bidding was extremely brisk. Mr. Arthur K. Boggis wielded the hammer. Three freehold plots of building ground situated in Northgate Street were sold to Mr. F. Dupont for the sum of £161 4s. Two plots in West Stockwell Street and North Street were knocked down to Mr. R. Askew at £44 3s. 6d. and £50 respectively. Mr. William Willett bought five plots in North Street for the total sum of £349. Two spacious four-stall stables and two loose boxes, with lofts, now in the occupation of the Anglo-American Oil Company, who are quarterly tenants at £10 per annum, tenant paying rates, and a carriage-house, stable, and blacksmith's shop and traverse, landlord paying outgoings, let at a total rental of £20 8s., was passed at £180. A plot of building land in Military Road was bought by Mr. J. P. Smith at £55. Another plot in Magdalen Street was knocked down to Mr. H. Mills for £116 5s. 3d. A freehold dwelling-house with front shop, situated in Stanwell Street, now let at £15 12s. per annum, landlord paying outgoings, was sold to Mr. J. Siviter for £160. Three freehold dwelling-houses in East Street were withdrawn at £240. Five plots in Ipswich Road, Ardleigh, were bought by Mr. G. H. Page for £50. A freehold messuage was also knocked down to Mr. Page for £52, as were eight plots of building land, also in Ipswich Road, for £80.

BISHOP OF NORWICH AT IPSWICH.

SERMON ON SECTARIANISM.

The Bishop of Norwich had a busy day on Monday when he visited Ipswich and undertook a number of pleasurable duties in connection with St. Mary Stoke, his lordship being the guest of the Rev. Canon Bulstrode at Stoke Rectory. A number of principal parishioners met the Bishop at luncheon, and in the afternoon Dr. Sheepshanks visited the schools and addressed the children. Lord Gwydyr, Rev. Canon and Mrs. Bulstrode, Mr. C. F. Gower, Mr. W. A. Churchman, Miss Grimsey, Mr. Herbert Mason, Mrs. Elliston, Miss Gower, and Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were amongst the ladies and gentlemen present at the school, and manifested much interest in the work of the school. The number of children on the books is about 700, and the reports of the examiners received from time to time show that the schools are in a thoroughly efficient state, the report the Diocesan Inspector, the Rev. R. H. Cantley, also being "excellent." The children sang special hymns, and a pretty duet, "Bird of the Wilderness," and later on they were entertained to tea

IN HONOUR OF THE BISHOP'S VISIT.

Mr. J. W. Smith, the head master of the boys' school; Miss A. Wilkins, head mistress of the girls' department, and Miss Clark, of the infants', aided by the other teachers, were most attentive to the wants of the children.—In the evening the Bishop preached at St. Mary's Church before a large congregation. The prayers and lesson were read by the Rev. Canon Bulstrode, and the well-trained choir gave an admirable rendering of the anthem, "The Lord is my Shepherd." The Bishop took his text from Psalm xlv. 13, 14, and in the course of an eloquent sermon showed that the text had allusion to the Second Person in the Blessed Trinity, and that by the beautiful figure, all glorious within, we were to understand God's holy Church, which received its perfect form on the coming of Christ. The right rev. prelate pointed out that the Church of England fulfilled this function by her formula in which we found a true interpretation of God's Word, and also the

PROPER FORM OF DIVINE WORSHIP.

The sectarian principle was to take the Bible and to carve from it for yourself your own belief. This resulted in the springing up of multitudinous sects, formed of men varying in their mental capacity, in their intelligence, in their knowledge, and their prepossessions and prejudices; and thus there were varying and conflicting sects, which, alas! formed the weakness of Christianity and exposed it to the scoff of the unbeliever. The Church of England had acted more wisely and more in accordance with the Word of God, giving the Bible as the rule of faith, and her Book of Common Prayer as the Church's interpretation of God's Word. The Church was not only to be recognised by the outer robe of worship, but she was to be adorned with true holiness, with the garment of good works, and in this respect the Church of England stood pre-eminent among the various churches of the present day. A wonderful revival had been witnessed of late. Those who could remember

THE CHURCH 40 YEARS AGO

would know how great had been that revival and the growth of power. Whatever accusations could be brought against the Church it could not be denied that she was fruitful in good works. There was her work among the toiling masses, work among the heathen, work in the education of children, for the promotion of morality, temperance, and social purity. Thus the Church of England was clad with fine raiment, which is the righteousness of the saints. In conclusion, the Bishop expressed his hope that in that local Church of St. Mary their worship might be, as the worship of the Church of England should be, distinguished alike for dignity and heartiness.

CRICKET CLUB CONCERT AT IPSWICH.

The interest which the members of the Cricket Club in St. John's, Ipswich, take in the national pastime is not all wont to droop even in the winter, a tea, prize distribution, and speeches reminiscent of the season being arranged each November in the Schoolroom. This annual social event took place on Saturday evening, when the President (the Rev. W. S. King) was in the chair, the Rev. A. R. Harper-Smith (vice-president) filled the vice-chair, and there was a large muster of members. Toast and song were pleasantly mingled the programme having been drawn up by Mr. W. A. Garrard (the hon. secretary), whose resourcefulness on such occasions is well known.—Mr. W. H. Brown (the captain) proposed the health of the President and the Vice-President, speaking of the ready support Mr. King had given to the Club, and also of the part which Mr. Harper-Smith had taken as captain of the second eleven.—The Chairman, in reply, said they had now come to the end of the eighth season of the Club. He hoped that all the members would, during the winter, join the Winter Recreation Club, the accommodation for which had recently been enlarged. Mr. Harper-Smith briefly responded. Mr. Boar gave the health of the Captain of the eleven (Mr. Brown), remarking on his batting power, and his able organisation. He also toasted the captain of the second eleven (Mr. Harper-Smith), hoping he would be able to lead that newly-formed body to greater success next season. Mr. Brown, in acknowledgment, said that the Club though smaller in numbers than last year had had a wonderfully good season, and he thanked members for the way in which they had supported him. Mr. Harper-Smith deplored the fact that the second eleven had on several occasions to meet first eleven teams under the title of seconds. The Chairman presented

THE TOAST OF THE EVENING,

"Success to St. John's Cricket Club," coupled with the names of Mr. W. A. Garrard (the hon. secretary), and Mr. Newton King (the secretary of the second eleven), ascribing the continued prosperity of the Club very largely to Mr. Garrard's exertions. Mr. Garrard reported that the first eleven had played sixteen matches, obtaining nine victories and suffering seven defeats. They scored 760 runs against their opponents' 651. The second eleven had played eighteen matches, losing thirteen, winning four, and drawing one. They had made 518 runs against their oponents' 885. The second eleven was a new organisation, and they believed it would do better next year. The prizes were then distributed.—Highest batting average, Mr. W. Read, twelve innings (not out) twice, 143 runs, average 14·3; highest score in any one innings, Mr. E. Bland; highest bowling average, Mr. W. A. Garrard, 69 wickets for 216 runs, an average of 3.1. Second eleven: highest batting average, Mr. Jack Wright, fifteen inning, 99 runs, average seven, highest individual score 57; highest bowling average, Mr. J. W. Ward. The finances showed a balance-in-hand of £4 8s. 11½d. The donors of the prizes were the Rev. W. S. King, the Rev. A. R. Harper-Smith, Mr. J. E. Ransome, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. A. W. Ancock, and Messrs. Bond. Other toasts followed, and songs were contributed by Messrs. A. N. Garrod, W. A. Garrard, H. Leggett, J. Wright, H. Vincent, E. J. Boar, and the Rev. A. R. Harper-Smith.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected COCOA, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Made simply with boiling water or milk—Sold only in packets, by Grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London."—Also makers of Epps's Cocoaine or Cocoa Nib-Extract: A thin beverage of full flavour, now with many beneficially taking the place of tea. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system.

AGRICULTURE IN SUFFOLK.

[By Our Special Correspondent.]

Compared with some districts, we in this locality are being eased quickly and gently down to the stern winter months. The present autumn is undoubtedly in some respects in strange contrast with two years ago. We have had a good deal more wet than some of us relish, but there is just this modicum of comfort, that other parts of the country have fared much worse. At any rate, we have not in these parts been compelled to have recourse to boats in order to get about from one place to another, and if the downpour of rain has been at times persistent, there have been bright intervals with a balmy atmosphere; and exulting in the present and in the glory of the landscape with browns, greens, and russets, we have forgotten the past. Meantime the shortest day is gradually approaching, while the announcements of shows in the public press remind us that the footsteps of Old Father Christmas will soon be distinctly heard. But there is a lot of farm work to be done before we even dare to think of the great holiday. The rainy weather has greatly hindered the work of the farm in many localities. Some agriculturists naturally feel not a little glum in the remembrance of the fact that a wet autumn is a very bad preparation for the following year's crops. There seems to be no doubt now, after taking a general survey, that 1894 will make good its claim to be regarded as one of the wettest years on record. Much has been said in the newspaper reports of the floods of the damage done to houses and bridges, but what about the poor farmers, who must have suffered immense damage?

THE FLOODS.

"It is to be feared," says the *Standard* correspondent, "that a good many stacks of hay and corn have been damaged by water. As to live stock, some are known to have been drowned, and probably a great many more than are noticed in the few accounts in which they are mentioned have met that fate. It is strange, indeed, that no extensive losses of sheep or cattle have been reported up to the present, for, as the floods rose in many districts so rapidly as to imprison people in their houses, it can hardly be supposed that live stock were not in many instances washed away. The inconvenience arising from the stoppage of traffic has been great, and numbers of poor country people have had their cottages flooded, and thus rendered quite unfit for habitation, as far as the lower rooms are concerned, for weeks to come." Well, as I have said, we have not, in this district, suffered to the extent that more distant localities have done. All this is gloomy enough when corn is selling at a miserably low price, but we now find that the price of wheat is gradually creeping up, due largely to the fact, possibly, that a great deal of wheat is being used for feeding purposes in Europe as well as in America." "Having touched" (says the authority I have already quoted) "17s. 6d. a quarter in the week ended on October 20th, the

AVERAGE HAS NOW GONE UP TO 19s. 1d.,

which is higher than it has been since the third week of September. This is not surprising, bearing in mind the generally accepted estimate of 75,000,000 bushels as the quantity to be used for live stock in the United States during the season, more than half of the total having been consumed by the end of October, it is reported. The American surplus will thus be reduced to somewhat small proportions. Another help to the price of wheat is the estimate by the Washington Department of Agriculture of 1,200,000,000 bushels as the produce of the maize crop, or 500,000,000 bushels less than the usual home consumption. Under these circumstances, the small recovery of oats from the minimum weekly average of 13s. 3d., reached three weeks ago, to 13s. 10d. is remarkable; while the fall of barley from 23s. 8d. to 22s. 7d. during the same period would be unaccountable if it were not for the heavy imports from Russia." A good deal of discussion has been going on of late on the subject of the prices paid for bread in the West-end of London, and it has been shown that flour, costing 25s. a sack, returns the baker £2 1s. 8d. when made into bread, and sold at 5d. a quartern, leaving a gross profit of 16s. 8d. per sack of flour. Of course, where cheaper flour is used, and the price charged for the bread is less, the profits are fair. As has been pointed out, a careful examination of retail prices would show that bread is not by any means the only commodity in respect of which consumers do not obtain their fair share of the advantage of low wholesale prices. The difference between prices paid by customers and those received by producers for meat, milk, butter, and cheese, poultry, fruit, and vegetables, is enormous. But the great point to be considered is as to the position of the work-people in view of this condition of things. As it is clear that consumers have not gained nearly all that producers have lost, it is almost certain that the workmen employed in production have lost more than they have gained by

THE EXTREMELY SMALL PROFITS

obtained of late in productive enterprise, where any have been gained at all, and by the ruin which has been brought upon hundreds of thousands of those engaged in it. I have been favoured with a copy of the third number of Live Stock Handbooks, edited by Mr. James Sinclair, and published by Messrs. Vinton and Company (Limited), of New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus. The present volume deals with "Heavy horses: breeds and management," and forms a valuable addition to the two preceding issues. No. III. has a special interest for agriculturists in East Anglia, or those of them who favour

THE SUFFOLK HORSE,

as something like forty pages are devoted to the rise and progress of the famed Suffolk Punch. The gifted pen of Mr. Herman Biddell has been industriously employed in thus bringing prominently forward in this popular and effective manner the character, merits and usefulness of a class of animal about which he has written so much in past years. This gentleman was the founder of the Suffolk Stud Book, a stupendous work, which must have taken up most of his spare time during several years. In this third number of Messrs. Vinton and Co's. Live Stock books this gentleman modestly alludes to the Suffolk Stud Book. He says:—"Beyond the brief incidental remarks found in the typographical works on the county, no attempt to complete a history of the Suffolk horse appears to have been made previous to the year 1880. Young, Cullum, and one or two others mention the breed, and although what is found in their writings is by no means unimportant evidence of antiquity of origin, they seem to have contributed little more concerning the subject than their own personal observations supplied. That ample material for such a history existed the Suffolk Stud Book Committee proved beyond doubt, and in their first volume is recorded in consecutive form an account of the breed for some 160 or 170 years, with verified quotations carrying the history as far back as the early part of the eighteenth century. Limited in the district of its origin and strictly local in its development, there was no difficulty in getting at the historical facts which were in existence, if only time and means were forthcoming for the work. The Stud Book Committee were singularly fortunate. The proprietors of the *Ipswich Journal* have an uninterrupted file of that county paper from the year 1720, and this was placed at the disposal of the then editor of the Stud Book for search and extract." Mr. Biddell proceeds to point out that in the *Ipswich Journal*, "rich in news and notices of all matters connected with agriculture," frequent allusion is made to the Suffolk horse.

"THE NATIVE BREED OF CART HORSE"

(he adds) "appears even at that early date to have been a marked feature in the agriculture of the district . . . so far at the origin of this breed of horses is concerned, little can be said. He appeared to have been as indigenous to the eastern part of Suffolk, as are the blue-black beasts to the Welsh hills, or the wide-horned, woolly-coated Highlanders to the mountains of Scotland. Care and selection have modified his character, as they have modified that of other domesticated animals; but as regards his marked characteristics, few breeds have so tenaciously reproduced their salient features of identification as the original race of Suffolk horses." There is much more said about the Suffolk horse which I should like to quote, but I could not in the brief space allowed me do anything like justice to this latest addition to the history of an animal of which all Suffolk men are not a little proud. Suffice it to say that the article is nicely illustrated with portraits of famed Suffolk sires, including Mr. Alfred Smith's splendid Wedgewood, and the Messrs. Pratt's grand Eclipse, while pictures of Mr. Wm. Byford's noted mare Bounce, Mr. N. Catchpole's Bramford Belle, and the Duke of Hamilton's magnificent Queen of Hearts serve to show the class of horse which has so long and so interesting a history, and which is so thoroughly adapted for farm and, indeed, all kinds of heavy work. The Shires and the Clydesdales have also a place in the same volume, Mr. Sinclair having secured the services of gentlemen who are as eminently qualified to write of these breeds as Mr. Biddell is of the Suffolks. In addition to all this, there are valuable articles on "The Breeding of Heavy Cart Horses for Street Work," "The London Work Horse in Street and Stable," "Farm Management of the Heavy Horse," and "Diseases and Injuries to which Heavy Horses are Liable." The price of the book is only 3s. 6d., and may I be allowed to suggest that the three volumes would constitute a nice present to young farmers on the occasion of the approaching national festival. This is a little hint to some of my young lady friends.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETY NOTES.

[Specially Contributed.]

Earl Cadogan is the latest addition to the ranks of the Manchester Unity and Suffolk Oddfellowship. His Lordship was on Monday night proposed as an honorary member of the flourishing "Social Design" Lodge, which has its headquarters at the Saracen's Head Inn, Bury St. Edmund's, Bro. John Jennings, P.P.G.M., moving and Bro. Colchester, P.G., seconding the acceptance for initiation. We congratulate the "Social Design" upon having secured so eminent an acquisition, while Earl Cadogan has shown in a most practical manner his appreciation of the past work of this great Order.

Like ourselves a Norfolk contemporary has been struck with the readiness with which Bro. Orford White, J.P., of Ipswich, Deputy Grand Master of the Manchester Unity, responds to the many demands upon his time in the cause of Oddfellowship. "May he have health and strength (says that journal) to go through his arduous duties in a way acceptable to himself and the Order."

The old-established Woodbridge United Sick Man's Friendly Society celebrated its 52nd anniversary on Tuesday evening in a manner worthy of the Society and its work. The object of the Society is to make provision for and alleviate as much as possible the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor in the town, who do not avail themselves of the ordinary organizations of the church and chapel. The committee is composed of ministers and laymen of all denominations, who work in unison for the common good of their poorer brethren. Between 200 and 300 of the poorer inhabitants of the town sat down to a meat tea (provided by Mrs. Barritt, the meat being given by the president, Mr. W. W. Welton), in the Lecture Hall, which was gaily decorated with flags.

Among the large company present, in addition to the President, were Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., and Mrs. and Miss Everett, General Luard, Rev. C. B. Ratcliffe, Rev. A. T. Palmer, Rev. W. Gathercole, Rev. J. C. Titcombe, Mr. S. Faiers, Mr. R. Bevan, Mr. A. S. Fisk, Miss Cay, Mrs. Ratcliffe, Miss Welton, and many other friends of the Society. A public meeting was afterwards held, the chair being taken by Mr. W. W. Welton, who read the report of the Committee, which stated that visitors had paid 600 visits to the aged, poor, infirm, and the dying. The Committee acknowledged the assistance rendered by the ministers and inhabitants of the town, and paid a grateful tribute to the memory of the late Lady Camilla Gurdon, who would long be remembered. The financial statement was read by Mr. H. Fisher, the honorary secretary, which shewed total receipts of £23 11s. 1d., and £21 9s. 11d. disbursed. After payment of other incidental expenses a balance of 4s. 2d. remained. The reports being adopted, Mr. R. L. Everett, M.P., addressed the meeting.

Cordial vote of thanks were tendered to the officers of the Society, and to the Revs. A. T. Palmer and W. Gathercole for their sermons in aid of the Society on Sunday, after which the following gentlemen were elected the committee for the ensuing year:—Rev. A. T. Palmer, Messrs. J. Betts, A. S. Fisk, W. Palmer, H. Fisher, J. W. Lewis, H. S. Margrett, S. Faiers, W. J. Andrews, and W. Ingram Smith. The Rev. C. B. Ratcliffe for his liberal donation from the offertory of St John's, and the Market Committee for their donations and to those friends who gave dispensary tickets were also thanked. The enjoyment of the meeting was much enchanced by solos being sung by Mr. H. Blomfield, Mr. W. Ingram Smith, Miss Cay, Miss Anita Welton, and Miss Hall, and a duet by Mrs. Fisher and Miss Hall. Miss Fisk accompanied.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the establishment at Framlingham of the "Star of the East" of the Manchester Unity Oddfellows, and on Wednesday the brethren and friends mustered in strong force to celebrate that auspicious event of many institutions—the jubilee. Officers from the Bury St. Edmund's District opened the Lodge in 1844 with a membership of eight or nine, the only original brethren now surviving being Bro. F. Bridges, the secretary, and Bro. Chas. Goodwin, of Framlingham, and Bro. Wm. Fisk, who is in Australia.

The opening year of the Lodge's history was far from bright, few members joining the Order; but afterwards the working classes of Framlingham began to realise the enormous benefit such a Society afforded in times of sickness and death, and the "Star of the East" has ever since been in the ascendant. Among the names of gentlemen who had been associated with the Lodge during its 50 years' existence may be mentioned the Revs. F. J. Brereton and E. C. Alston, both of whom passed through the chairs; while during recent years the Lodge has been represented at the Unity's A.M.C.'s by P.G.M.'s C. Goodwin and Henry Mallows, Bro. F. Bridges having ably discharged the secretarial duties for a long number of years—since Bro. R. Middleton relinquished the office.

Financially, the "Star of the East" brethren are in an enviable position, as will be seen from their last half-yearly balance sheet, issued on June 28th last. From this it appears that the year began with a balance on the sick and funeral fund of £5,344 13s. 2½d., which, with contributions, interest, etc., raised the amount to £5,675 13s. 11½d., and after meeting all demands a balance of £5,559 6s. 6d. remained. The Lodge has surplus funds to the extent of £3,268 4s. 4½d. Quinquennially there is an allowance made under this heading (and within the past two years under the last valuation), whereby six widows or their relatives have each received shares amounting to £29 2s. 8d. for each in addition to the £12 funeral benefit—an "extra" which only flourishing and well-managed lodges can afford. The total capital account stands at £8,841 11s. 8d., and the amount received for interest on the year's working is £430 15s. 8d., which, with the present membership of 184, makes the Lodge worth equal to £2 6s. per member.

The jubilee celebrations commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the brethren assembled at their Lodge room. Headed by the Volunteer band, conducted by bandmaster C. Wright, they marched in procession to the church, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Pilkington. The dinner was held in the Corn Hall, which had been very prettily decorated by friends of the members. Three mottoes, "Rejoice in our Lodge," "We are 50 years old to-day," and "Success to the 'Star of the East' Lodge," being prominent in the Hall. The following were among the brethren and friends present:—F. G. Ling (chairman), G. E. Jeaffreson, F. A. Bales, W. Vernon, G. Jude, S. G. Carley, C. Hudson, Rev. J. H. Pilkington, J. Hulland, G. Edwards, C. S. Kidall, W. Balls, T. W. Read, C.C., G. Fisk, J. Wightman, J. Newland, F. Read, E. G. Warren, Bros. J. Woodward, W. Thurston, C. Woodward, Claxton, Rose, J. Brunning, W. Goodwin, A. Bonney, A. Mallows, F. Gibbs, J. Read, J. Newland, F. Read, J. Symonds, W. Simpson, H. Coleman, J. Folkard, J. Keeble, W. Frost, G. Page, J. Precious, J. Goddard, E. G. Warren, J. Maulden, Warne, A. G. Barker, G. Stannard, B. Norman, Garnham, R. Hadley, Cook, O. Watson, F. Bridges (sec.), C. Cone, C. Watson, J. Howard, W. Balls, G. Fisk, J. Wightman, J. Davey, E. Middleton, T. Buckmaster, J. Allen, J. Pendle, W. Beck, D. Adams, J. Brownsord, A. Clarke, H. J. Damant, C. Dowsing, C. Goodwin, H. Mallows, E. Wells, R. Pemberton, G. Taylor, and N. Emeney.

The Chairman, having announced that the evening would be spent as a "free and easy," proposed the toast of "The Queen." Bro. Hulland followed with the "Prince and Princess of Wales"; Bro. C. S. Kidall "The Army and Navy"; Bro. George Hall, jun., supplying the solos, "God Save the Queen," "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and "Rule Britannia." Surgeon-Lieutenant Vernon returned thanks for the army and navy and Volunteers. He said that he was proud to belong to the Framlingham 1st B.D. Corps. Bro. S. G. Carley proposed the toast the "Bishop and Clergy," to which Rev. J. H. Pilkington responded. The Chairman next gave the "Grand Master of the Unity and Board of Directors." Bro. C. Hudson, G.M., of Ipswich, responded, and said that there were now at the present time in the Manchester Unity 3½ million adult members with 8½ million of funds, or an average of £11 per member. He regretted that Deputy Grand Master O. White was unable to be present. He earnestly urged the Lodge to go in for superannuation, and to get more young members to the superannuation fund.

"Long life and prosperity" to the 'Star of the East' Lodge" was moved from the chair. Bro. C. Goodwin, P.P.G.M., who was at the opening of the Lodge 50 years ago, said he had much to thank the Lodge for in selecting him as their G.M. in this, the Jubilee year. He proposed the health of the "Ipswich District," and coupled with it the name of F. A. Bales, G.M. of the Golden Reaper Lodge, who very ably responded. Bro. John Wightman next toasted "the Surgeon of the Lodge," and in reply Bro. G. E. Jeaffreson, J.P., said that this was about the thirty-seventh time he had responded to this toast.

Bro. C. Hudson in proposing "the Health of the Treasurer" (Bro. H. Mallow), said that he had heard the Corresponding Secretary (Bro. O. White) speak in the highest terms of Bro. Mallow, and his knowledge of Oddfellowship. The Secretary, Chairman, and the Auditors were also honoured, Mr. T. W. Read, C.C., responding for the latter. The health of "Kindred Societies," responded to by F. Read and E. G. Warner. Songs were given by the following:—G. Hall, jun., Geo. Jude, C. P. Dowsing, B. Dickson, G. Fisk, D. Scace, M. Mace; pianoforte, Rev. J. H. Pilkington. Needless to say the pleasantest of pleasant evenings was spent.

STARTLING DISCOVERY AT CAMPSEA ASHE.

CHILD'S BODY FOUND IN A WOOD

A YOUNG WOMAN ARRESTED.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Woodbridge Petty Sessional Court was thronged on Wednesday morning, in anticipation that the most serious charge of wilful murder was, as the result of the discovery of the body of a child in a wood at Campsea Ashe, to be preferred against a young woman named Martha Hammond, whose parents reside in that locality. As a girlish figure of prepossessing appearance, neatly, but fashionably dressed, stepped into the box reserved for her, and took a seat to await the hearing, it was rather hard to believe that this was to be the subject of such a grave accusation. The prisoner, who was described as 23 years of age, but looked younger, bore the ordeal of a first appearance with remarkable calmness; indeed, she hardly seemed to realise her position, which she might be expected to feel the more acutely because she was without legal adviser or other aid. Mr. W. P. T. Phillips, who presided over a full bench of magistrates, considerately directed that the accused should be seated as soon as the charge had been read, and in taking the evidence the Magistrates' Clerk (Mr. F. J. W. Wood) was most careful that the prisoner should suffer no injustice from the lack of a solicitor for the defence. The object of the hearing on Wednesday was to obtain sufficient evidence to justify a remand until the Coroner's inquiry had been completed. This was opened on Tuesday by Mr. Walter Brooke at the Buck's Head, Campsea Ashe, and the magisterial proceedings traversed a portion of exactly the same ground. According to Mr. George Mason, the Master of the Workhouse at Wickham Market, the girl, who is the

DAUGHTER OF A RESPECTABLE FARM LABOURER

at Blaxhall, was, on July 3rd, admitted to the Wickham Market Union, on a transfer from the Workhouse of St. George's in the East, London. She had been employed as a general servant in London, and, being near her confinement, had applied for relief to the St. George's Guardians. They granted it, but finding that she was born in the Plomesgate Union, and was "chargeable" to it, obtained an order for her removal to that place. On August 11th, the girl became the mother of a fine little boy, and on September 11th she and the child were discharged from the House, leaving it at ten minutes past eleven o'clock. Mrs. Mason (the wife of the Master) saw that it was well-clad, and observed to Hammond that it was a dear little creature. The clothes were part of a parcel which were supplied to the girl by a friend.—Alice Heywood, housekeeper to Mr. Charles Garrett, was next called, with a viewing to identifying the body found in Campsea Ashe Wood as the child of Hammond. Heywood had been an inmate of the Workhouse for three years, and left on September 12th. She deposed that she saw Hammond while in the lying-in ward make a little calico band for the child's waist, and she identified a band taken from the body as the same. She saw Hammond undo the parcel of clothes which came from London, and that it contained

A BABY'S WHITE LINEN GOWN,

a little shirt, and two or three small things. On the day that the witness left the Union-house she saw the prisoner standing on Wickham Market Hill. She was in company with a woman named Sargood, who had been a nurse at the Union-house, but had left on the previous day—the day on which Hammond left. Witness asked her where the baby was, and she said she had got rid of it. She further said that she took the baby to her home, but her mother refused to receive it. On her way back she called at Ashe Rectory to see her sister, who was a servant there, but could not, and then called at a woman's next door to Tunstall Post Office, and left the baby there. She explained that on the way back she met Nurse Sargood at Ashe Station, and she invited her to come to Wickham Market. Nurse Sargood said it was a good thing that Hammond had got rid of the baby. Witness had tea with them at Mrs. Lamb's, and in the evening left them together at the Chequers Inn, Wickham Market. Going through the articles found on the child's body, she identified a small linen shirt as having been in the parcel from London.—Mildred Lamb, who lives at a cottage in Wickham Market Street with her grandmother, deposed that between eleven and twelve on the morning of the 11th she saw the prisoner going down the street with the babe in her arms. About six o'clock in the evening witness met her again, and, although she was a stranger, they got into conversation. The prisoner said she had nowhere to go, and witness induced her grandmother to let her stay there until the Thursday morning.—Annie Hammond, cook at Campsea Ashe Rectory, stated the prisoner called on her about half-past two o'clock on the afternoon of September 11th. Asked what had become of the child, the prisoner said the

BABY HAD DIED IN THE UNION.

The prisoner further told her she wanted to walk to Melton and take the train to London. She did not explain why she wished to go from Melton when Wickham Market was nearer. She went to London. Coming back some three weeks ago, she told the witness that she was married, and that her name was Templeman. She did not ask for the loan of any money.—Charlotte Lamb, the grandmother of a previous witness, stated that she asked Hammond what had become of the baby she had with her in the morning, and she replied, "I have put it away." Witness asked, "Where did you put it?" She said, "I took it home, and mother dare not have it because of father, so I took it to a friend of mine at Tunstall, a Mrs. Smith, the second or third door from the Post Office." Witness enquired how she thought she was going to get to London, and she answered she would have to walk. Witness declared that she could not walk, but the prisoner persisted she would have to try. It was under these circumstances that the prisoner stayed at her house until Thursday morning. Then nurse Sargood lent her 5s., and the witness made up the rest of the fare from Woodbridge to London. She returned Sargood's money in a few days, but the balance the witness had given her.—James Farrow, gamekeeper for the Hon. W. Lowther, said that on Saturday last he

FOUND A BLACK PARCEL

lying on a bank in Campsea Ashe Wood. It was tied with two pieces of string, and a piece of black tape. It contained the body of a child in a state of decomposition.—Police-constable Wilson, of Wickham Market, said that by a coincidence when he received information about the body he was making inquiries as to Martha Hammond's child, as the vaccination officer wanted it for vaccination.—Superintendent Hubbard said that the wrapper of the child was a black cloth cape. The child was clothed in a linen gown, a grey flannelette bed, and had round the body a white linen band, a flannel band, a small underskirt, three napkins, and white calico bedding. Dr. J. C. Keer made an examination of the body on the Sunday morning. The same afternoon the witness obtained a warrant for the apprehension of the prisoner, and arrested her at half-past eleven o'clock the same night at 293, Vauxhall Road. Charged with the murder she replied, "But I did not do so." She was living in furnished apartments under the name of Mrs. Templeman.—Dr. J. C. Keer said the body was in an advanced state of decomposition. The lungs, which were much decomposed, had every appearance of being gorged with blood. The left side of the heart was entirely empty. The right side contained some black fluid. The other organs seemed to have been healthy. This state of things pointed to the exclusion of air from the respiratory organs. He should not have expected to find the left side of the heart empty if death had resulted from natural causes. While in the house he saw the baby and considered it

A STRONG AND HEALTHY CHILD.

A juryman enquired whether the skull was decomposed or a portion of it missing? The doctor replied that a portion of it was missing altogether, but the bones present were not broken. The Coroner's inquest was adjourned until Monday, the 26th inst. The witnesses examined at the Magisterial sitting were Supt. Hubbard, Mr. George Mason, and Annie Hammond, sister of the prisoner. With regard to the prisoner's statement that she had married and that her name was Templeman, Mr. Phillips asked whether she was wearing any wedding ring. The sister replied she was. The accused had no questions to put, and she was remanded to Ipswich prison until the day of the adjourned inquiry, which would give an opportunity for her attendance at the inquest if thought desirable.—After receiving the Coroner's certificate the overseers of Campsea Ashe (Messrs. W. Blomfield and J. Algar) arranged for and superintended the interment of the deceased child in Campsea Ashe churchyard on Wednesday morning.

FARM BAILIFF AT 11s. PER WEEK.

AN "ABSURD THEORY" AT FRAMLINGHAM.

On Tuesday, Judge Eardley Wilmot, sitting at Framlingham County Court, decided a case in which Charles Sheldrick, farm bailiff, Dennington, sued Geo. Butcher, also a farmer, to recover the sum of £124s. 10d., balance of an account running between the two parties.—Mr. A.S. Leighton appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. Marshall for the defendant.—The plaintiff, now a farm bailiff, was formerly tenant of the Trust Farm at Dennington, but owing to agricultural depression got into difficulties and became a bankrupt. The farm was then hired by Mr. Butcher, a dealer, horse slaughterer, and farmer in the same district, and it was agreed that Mr. Sheldrick should work the farm, and the plaintiff was to live in the farmhouse rent free and receive 11s. a-week as horseman, and for general attendance to the farm. A man named Plummer, who was employed by the plaintiff previous to his bankruptcy, was retained on the farm, and in respect of his services the defendant promised to allow the plaintiff 9s. a week. The arrangement continued from March to September, the defendant paying money on account from time to time. Mr. Sheldrick understood that he was to work the farm, and that at Michaelmas he would

SHARE THE PROFITS,

if any, besides being paid the weekly wage referred to. The principal items in the claim included £9 18s. for 18 weeks' work by the plaintiff, besides £8 for his harvest, and a similar amount for Plummer's harvest, together with £8 8s. as the latter's wages.—Mr. Marshall, for the defendant, said that when the plaintiff became a bankrupt he and his wife besecched defendant to hire the farm to enable them to remain. Ultimately he yielded to their entreaties, but he never even contemplated such arrangements as those suggested. It was only agreed that if any profits resulted during the year, these should be shared. The plaintiff being destitute and having no furniture in the house, Mrs. Butcher purchased a quantity, which, with half the furniture of her own house, was lent to the plaintiff.—His Honour asked if defendant's story was correct why he paid £25 to the plaintiff?—The defendant remarked he ought not to have paid him a penny, and he would not have done had he been aware of the loss he was incurring over the farm.—Defendant and his wife tendered evidence, but his Honour, without hesitation, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs, remarking that the defendant's theory was absurd. The plaintiff, who was completely destitute, could not have been expected to live at the farm and attend to the work without remuneration.

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A MODERN "STATIONERS' HALL" AT IPSWICH.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

One of the most encouraging signs of the prosperity of Ipswich is to be found in the handsome developments which are from time to time made in the business establishments of the town. The latest is the large extension of premises which has just been completed by Messrs. S. Smith and Smith in the Butter Market, who trading under the inviting mark of "Suit-All," have found the different branches of their enterprise increasing to such an extent that they have had to increase their accommodation to meet the varied needs of their customers. Following designs by Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. F. Bennett has now provided this firm with a building of which they may justly be proud, it being admirably suited for the ample storage both of their specialities and the novelties that they bring before the public. The basement, which is 53ft. by 33ft., is fitted up entirely for wholesale business, and for the shelving of commercial and note paper. Showrooms and offices take up a rather large ground floor space, which is well lighted and ventilated. It is divided into departments for stationery, account books, leather goods, cabinet goods, toilet requisites, cutlery and silver goods and brass goods. Among the newest exhibits for the season are the Language of Flowers note paper, pocket and office diaries, convenient account books, Xanthiar purses, cigar cases, albums, leather design in imitation bamboo, dainty presents in new bronze tints of antelope leather, writing cases, dressing cases and jewel cases, to please all tastes and pockets, oak inkstands, walnut and oak stationery cabinets, satin walnut work-boxes and desks, boys' Norwegian knives and their contrasts in the shape of the most delicate penknives, brass inkstands, letter racks and writing sets. On the first floor, which is easily approached, and equally well proportioned, are departments for Christmas cards, work baskets, Japanese and Indian goods, Oriental china, Wedgewood goods for enamelling, travelling bags and dress baskets. The novelties among the Christmas cards comprise Christmas photogravures, cards and calendars, autograph and private cards, and hand-etched cards by Ernest Smyth. The work baskets fill a large section, wherein "The Knitter" made in green rush, and "The Cottage" in rush and cane, are especially noticeable. In the section for Japanese and Indian stock, the bronzes, tea trays and Benares goods form a particularly artistic exhibition, while the Wedgewood goods include new ideas in crescent tables and brackets. The quaint pieces of china deserve more than a passing notice, and the travelling bags and portmanteaus make a strong show.

MELTON LUNATIC ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

SHARP CRITICISMS: A VOTE REDUCED.

WATER SUPPLY STILL UNSATISFACTORY.

A special meeting of the Suffolk Joint Committee was held on Tuesday, under the presidency of Colonel Barnardiston, to receive a report regarding the completion of the works at the Suffolk County Asylum. These were divided under two heads—the waterworks and the infirmaries, the subject exciting discussion on the first vote being the alleged defect in the laying of the telephonic cable between the waterworks and the Asylum. The Engineer had reported to the Visiting Committee that he had arranged with the contractors (Messrs. Jennings and Grimwood) for a reduction of £70 from the amount of their contract, and the Visiting Committee had passed a resolution in favour of a contract being entered into with them to lay a tube and two wires for £288. The revised estimate of expenditure on the waterworks thus came out at £6,802 8s. 3d. The details were made up as follow:—Cost of land and interest on purchase-money, £312 2s. 1d.; further interest on purchase-money, £3 1s. 7d.; Bloss—compensation, £230 5s.; legal expenses, £26 13s. 8d.; valuers, £52 3s. 6d.; advertising, £11 1s. 4d.; well-boring, £782 10s.; contractor, £4,703 3s. 7d.; engineer's commission, £443; indicator, telephone, wires, and tubing for ditto, £438 7s. 6d.; total, £6,802 8s. 3d. Of this £6,000 had already been borrowed, and it was proposed to borrow a further £800. With regard to the infirmary, the architect had presented an estimate putting the expenditure at £17,949 19s. 7d. The details were:—New infirmary blocks and staircases, £14,631; drain, £190; architect's commission and expenses, £850; clerk of work's salary, £240 14s. 6d.; legal expenses, stamps on loans, &c., £265 9s. 9d.; bedding, clothing, and furniture, £1,570 13s. 6d.; gas and other fittings, £174 0s. 10d.; sundries, per Giles and Gough, £27; total, £17,949 18s. 7d. The sum remaining to be borrowed for this purpose was £2,290. These figures having been explained in detail by Col. Barnardiston, Mr. Newstead enquired

WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE

for the superintendence of the contractor's work at the waterworks? The Deputy Clerk (Mr. A. T. Cobbold) replied that the engineer (Mr. Hodson) was. Mr. Newstead thereupon suggested that something should be knocked off the engineer's commission. The sum which the contractors had agreed to take off their contract would not (Mr. Newstead thought) anything like cover the extra expense involved in the telephone work. It was here stated that the sum originally set down for indicator, telephone, &c., was £220 7s. 6d., from which the deduction of £70 had been made. The proposed additional expense for wires and tubing would, after allowing for the deduction, bring up the amount under this heading to £438 7s. 6d. Mr. W. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., said he knew nothing of the circumstances of the case, but he was utterly unable to understand how such a sum could have been arrived at. He had been connected with telephone companies 15 years, had had telephones put down in different positions and had seen them erected in almost every position, but was

UTTERLY UNABLE TO RECONCILE THE AMOUNT

charged with the amount he should have expected. The cost of the erection of her Majesty's telegraphs, which were erected in a far more substantial manner than was required in this case, was £30 to £50 per mile. He should have thought £100 a very liberal estimate for this work—in fact £50 would, in his opinions have been nearer the mark. The discrepancy being so large filled him with distrust of the figures placed before them.—Mr. W. N. Whitmore thought that Mr. Quilter was not aware that the distance between the pumping station and the Asylum was a mile and a half. The indicator was an expensive machine, but the effect of having it was to register both at the waterworks Station and the Asylum the amount of water pumped up. Telephonic communication between the Superintendent of the Asylum and the Manager of the waterworks was considered essential, and the digging of the trenches for the mains was thought a convenient opportunity for putting the wires underground. An arrangement was entered into between the engineer and the contractors for this to be done. Unfortunately there was some hitch, so that these wires were improperly laid—either the indicator or the telephone, he forgot which, would not work. To avoid any possible hitch in the future it was thought desirable to put two wires in a tube.—Mr. T. Carthew deplored the expense was so large. He thought that this work had been carried out a little too thoroughly for the ratepayers of the district.—Mr Quilter asked the names of the contractors (which had not then been stated), whether the National Telephone Co. had been in any way consulted or had had any opportunity of doing the work, and whether there was not at the waterworks an attendant who could have answered at any moment in the day the exact amount of water in the cisterns.—Mr. Whitmore, in reply, said he was not sure that the National Telephone Company was known by the Committee to be in existence at the time the idea was first mooted, and Mr. Hodson's opinion was asked as to the best instrument. Moreover the indicator was very intricate, elaborate, and expensive.—Mr. Carthew: I'll allow that

EVERYTHING IS ELABORATE AT THE ASYLUM.

(Laughter.)—Mr. Quilter was of opinion that the instrument was much more expensive than was necessary. It did not require any very large flight of the imagination to suppose that some simple apparatus might be employed which by the ringing of the bell when the water reached a certain height would indicate what was required.—Mr. J. A. Smith suggested that the whole matter should be referred back to the Asylum Visiting Committee. He understood that the well-boring was defective. Mr. Carthew asked whether it was not a fact that when they had paid this money they would have to pay more to make the water drinkable?—The Chairman: I am afraid that would be the case.—Mr. H. F. Harwood thought that if a contract with Messrs. Jennings and Grimwood for the additional telephone work was not already entered into, the Committee might act upon the suggestion of Mr. Quilter and get a cheaper offer.—In reply to the Rev. H. S. Marriott, Mr. Whitmore said that in the first instance tenders were invited, but they were not sought for the additional work.—The Rev. John White remarked that they were not at all certain that when the telephones were finished the water would be useful.—Mr. Oliver D. Johnson replied the Committee had taken the best possible advice in order to ascertain the exact nature of the water and the means that could be adopted to make the water absolutely pure.—Capt. A. W. Cobbold pointed out that with the exception of the £288 asked for the new telephone, the whole of the £3,000 asked for in respect of the new waterworks was sought for work done. In the course of further discussion, Mr. W. N. King and Mr. Whitmore, as two of the members of the Visiting Committee present at the meeting last Saturday, hinted that

THE COMMITTEE HAD PLEDGED THEMSELVES

to the additional work, but they did not know whether on the strength of the resolution an agreement had yet been signed between the Engineer and the Contractors. Mr. Smith withdrew his amendment to the report, the adoption of which had been moved by Mr. A. C. Pretyman in the belief that there was now no way out of the difficulty, and a further amendment was moved by Mr. Quilter that the sum of £2,712 be granted, and that it be referred to the Committee to report whether it be desirable that the extra sum of £288 be expended. He maintained that he would be the last man to heedlessly call in question what another Committee had done, but he thought they would not be fulfilling their duty, if, when they saw an item of expenditure which they believed to be utterly extravagant they did not protest against it, and if necessary carry the matter to a division. Mr. Harwood seconded the amendment, which was carried by eight votes to three Mr. Quilter thereupon said that if desired by the Committee he would ask one of the most competent officials of the National Telephone Company to report free of cost to the Committee whether apparatus sufficient for the purpose could not be obtained at a small extra expense.—The vote for the infirmary buildings was afterwards passed, and resolutions approved for applications to the Local Government Board to borrow the money.

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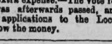
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CORRESPONDENCE.

*** *This column is open for the free expression of our readers' opinions on matters to which it is desirable publicity should be given. We expect all letters to be free from verbiage and strictly to the point. It must be understood, however, that we do not identify ourselves with the opinions of correspondents.*

IPSWICH MUSEUM.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—Permit me to thank correspondents for the interesting and valuable suggestions they have made as to the arrangements and display of some of the collections in the Ipswich Museum, and to assure them that the matter referred to will receive attention. As Chairman of the Museum Committee I should at all times deem it a privilege to be favoured with communications from naturalists and others who are in a position to offer suggestions for the improvement of our collections. I must, however, remind them that the expense attending the great work of Technical Instruction now being carried on makes it difficult for the Committee to do all that they could wish for the Museum itself.—I am, &c.,

E. PACKARD, Jun.

November 23rd, 1894.

"TIPS."

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—Noticing a short paragraph in Clelia's column of your paper on the subject of "Tips," last week, I am afraid the custom is looked upon so much as a matter of course, and has become so deep-rooted in our social life that a radical change seems to be impossible. I would suggest that our hosts and hostesses ought to, when entertaining and thus increasing the duties of too often over-worked servants, increase their wages for the time, and make it worth their while having the extra trouble. It certainly does detract from the pleasure we have in visiting our friends and indulging in their hospitality when we know we have to pay for it. A well-bestowed tip on any domestic who has put him or herself to much trouble could always, with a little judgment, and at times, be bestowed. One too often gets judged by the amount one gives, thus causing discussion in the servants' hall.—Apologising for troubling you, yours faithfully,

OWEN MANBY.

The Brewery, Market Weighton, Yorks, November 16th.

TRACTION ENGINES: MORE COMPLAINT.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Fairplay" is anxious that the ways of traction engines should be ventilated in your columns. He will not appeal to your readers in vain. Indeed we owe him a debt of gratitude for his letter. How the evil of which he complains can have been allowed to go on so long as it has is simply extraordinary! Are we to wait until a County Councillor has been made to feel the full horrors of the system in his own person before the present state of things is adjusted? I myself do not complain selfishly, though I drive a spirited horse and am in daily fright of meeting this *monstrum horrendum* of a traction engine. Ladies who drive themselves have certainly a nice time of it! But strong men and good whips are equally in danger of their lives, and yet the monstrous thing is allowed to go on! Surely a simple remedy would be the fixture of hours during which it is made unlawful for the traction engines to run. Then we should all know where we are, and if we run into danger it would be with our eyes open, and at our own risk. Sir, will you not use your editorial power and assist us as you can to remove one of the most crying evils of the day, this fearful risk to dear life from the licence allowed to this traction engine in our daily pale.

A LARGE RATEPAYER.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—I wonder whether a letter upon the above will be of any interest to your readers, coming as it does from a parson in exile? Seeing the present-day importance given to the education (in part) of our *jeunesse* abroad, and the increasing need of familiarity with modern languages, it behoves all educationists to study the question. In this practical nineteenth century the world has been reduced to a nutshell through the media of railways, commerce and education. Our young men are being scattered over the face of the earth, occupying posts in foreign countries. The "Ecole Pratique des Langues Vivantes," the central school of foreign tongues, has been established in Paris, as also in London, and will go far to remove the stigma which has always rested upon Englishmen of being bad linguists. But it will be acknowledged that a correct pronunciation and knowledge of idioms can only be acquired by residing abroad. Many parents do not care to send their sons to France; thus they naturally turn to Switzerland, where, moreover, living is cheaper. The chief centres are Geneva, Lausanne (where there is already an English colony of 1,200 persons), and Neuchâtel. It is of Neuchâtel that I write, being now chaplain to a fluctuating community here. The accent is upon the whole pronounced to be very good; the educational facilities are excellent, and the town is wholly given to study. Throughout the winter there are frequent lectures upon all subjects. To relieve the monotony of work there are concerts nearly every week, for music is intellectual enjoyment in leisure, and as Aristotle says, "Nature requires that we should work well and use leisure well." For the benefit of parents contemplating a year abroad with their children, I may say that living here compares well with such a town as Ipswich, only house rent is dearer; but pensions can be had from 3½ francs a day. In order to be quite practical I give at random some quotations from last week's local paper for those who would do their own "ménage":—Eggs 1s. per doz., butter 1s. 6d. per lb. (more in weight than our English pound), bread 1½d., milk 2d. per litre, beef 8d., veal 11d., mutton 9d. There are one or two private schools for girls I can recommend (£50 and £60 a-year). People are very apt to look upon a chaplain abroad as rather a useless and expensive appendage. Personally, I am constantly answering letters of enquiry upon all subjects (postage stamps are never enclosed). I sign papers, I settle disputes, I am house agent, pension agent, and general caretaker, all in the same breath. Then I take it to be one of the minor, but necessary, duties of a chaplain to cultivate the acquaintance of foreigners, in order to divest them of the very strange prejudices and curious ideas they hold of the English. For instance, one of the Swiss pastors once told me seriously that it was a fact that most of our clergy were "rationalists." I suggested "ritualists," but he would not give in for a long time. Many other funny things I could mention, for instance that English ladies drink heavily—not tea, but spirits! However, the work is both varied and pleasant (generally!) The school fees are merely nominal, and education quite free to all under 13. The water is pure, coming from the springs of the Areuse; the climate is, on the whole, very equable—certainly most healthy (we are 1,300 feet above sea level). The museums of natural history and of fine arts are very interesting: the former contains a very good collection of lake dwellings (Lacustræ) curiosities. A free library of 200,000 books supplies literature in French and German. We have a football club, as also one for tennis. Among many very able professors here we have the octogenarian and commentator, M. Godet, still hale and hearty, and one of his sons, who is a poet. I have drawn already too largely upon your valuable space to descant upon the lake, the fine view of the Alps from the Righi to Mont Blanc, and the many charming mountain walks. I shall only add that I am always ready to give any information to intending residents, and (to be true to the instincts of my calling) that the chaplaincy itself, as also the Church Building Fund, are at a stand still through lack of support.—Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation, I am yours very faithfully,

JOHN BEST, B.A.,
British Chaplain in Neuchâtel (Suisse).

P.S.—My only plea for asking you to publish this letter is that I have been one of your fellow-townsmen when curate at St. Margaret's under its esteemed Vicar.

THE DARSHAM DISASTER.

A REJOINDER.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—I have read your remarks referring to the Darsham trolley disaster in which my name occurs in no very favourable light. You will, therefore, I trust, allow me a word of reply. Firstly, the pulpit may or may not be a fit and proper place to discuss the Sixth Commandment; opinions apparently differ. My own idea is that the Commandments all equally demand treatment from the pulpit; that this is in fact, of all places, the proper one for it; and though it is true I discussed the subject primarily from a legal point of view, I did not stop there, but endeavoured to draw some wholesome reflections from it, having before us, of course, the late disaster, with which this parish was so intimately and so unfortunately connected, *e.g.*, strict attention to duty, a just sense of our responsibilities, control over our temper and actions, &c. This, Sir, I believe is far within the orthodox limits of pulpit ministration. Nor did I "heap abuse" on the Jury. What I said was that the man Everett was not guilty of manslaughter, and that I never feared for a moment that his crime could be legally brought home to him. I had enquired and made myself master of the circumstances—"facts," if you prefer it—and felt convinced that he ought not to be charged with such a crime, and that, when the evidence came to be sifted by a jury more accustomed to deal with such matters, I had no fears for the result. "A competent jury," I said, but in so saying I spoke unwisely, and apologise to the jury. What I should have said was "A more competent jury." But if this man, through neglect of duty, was to be charged with manslaughter, what of the others who were equally neglectful and equally implicated in the disaster? Of the dead we will not here speak, *de mortuis nihil nisi bonum*, though ought it not rather to be for the sake of the living—*nihil nisi verum?* But what of the driver, who knew his train was an extra, unsignalled and unlooked for? Ought not the knowledge of this to have made him more careful, with a corresponding speed and look-out? And, again, what of the officials who despatched the train without warning or advice sent on before? *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* Are not these facts? Where, then, is the injustice to either driver or Company, and where, also, I may ask, is my own fault—speaking in behalf of a man of my own parish, though not of my congregation, whom I thought to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge, and in no way more to blame than others who were not even censured? "Maliciousness" is out of the question altogether; no one ever suspected or hinted at such a thing. Had this state of mind been proved it would have settled all questions, and made it rank murder. But, thank God, this was never involved in the case. You may call these *ex parte* statements, and I agree with you they are; they are statements from the point of view of the parish minister who sympathises with all his people who are in any kind of trouble—mind, body, or estate; and if I have done wrong in so speaking to my parishioners I am sorry. But, Sir, allow me to say, I fail to see, in taking the part of a poor, friendless, and unfortunate man, I have transgressed the laws of charity or gone beyond my duty as parish priest; it was enough for me that he was in distress, and the victim, as I took it, of accidental circumstances. However, he is acquitted, and in reply to a letter to the Company, I am glad to learn that he is to be permitted to resume work again. Once more, it is not correct to say that I characterised the Jury as "most heathen" in finding their verdict. What I said was this: Granted that the man actually took thought for his little child, in carrying him to a place of safety before attending to the unfortunate men, this ought in no way to influence the verdict; it could not make him more guilty or less guilty in respect of the question of manslaughter. To make this little incident tell against him, and to convert it into adverse evidence, this is what I said was "heartless," especially if the Jurymen were parents themselves, and able to understand the man's feelings; and I asked, would they not have done just the same thing themselves under similar circumstances? I will only add a line more. It may or may not "serve any useful purpose" to explain to one's people the law of manslaughter or homicide, yet I hold that it is at least useful—unless sermons go for nothing—to warn people to be careful over their actions, and not to act without thinking, nor to neglect their duty, nor to give way to passion, lest they find themselves peradventure in a position some time when all unconsciously and unintentionally they may become the indirect means of causing the death of a fellow-creature.

CHRISTR. TENNANT, M.A., D.C.L.

Darsham Vicarage, November 21st.

Himrod's Cure for Asthma.—Established nearly a quarter of a century.—Prescribed by the Medical Faculty throughout the world. It is used as an inhalation, and without any after bad effects. Testimonials of efficacy from the late Lord Beaconsfield, also from Miss Emily Faithfull, Sir Morell Mackenzie, Oliver Wendell Holmes. Trial samples free by post. In tins at 4s. 3d. British Depôt—46, Holborn Viaduct, London, and also of Newbery & Sons, Barclay & Sons Lynch & Co Sangers, and all Wholesale Houses.

UN-MUZZLING THE CLERGY.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—The congregation at St. Mary-le-Tower, on Sunday night last, were privileged to hear a prebendary of St. Paul's address them on the duty of the laity to assist the clergy, by relieving them of such secular matters as press unduly upon their time, and prevent them from the more earnest and faithful discharge of their spiritual functions. The reverend prebendary instanced various modes in which lay-help might be advantageously afforded, and he begged his hearers to take this and that "muzzle" off the clergy, who were over-burdened in their work. It may surely be inferred that in being specially invited to preach to this particular congregation, there was a special as well as a general application of the preacher's advice intended. I would, therefore, suggest that when next the Vicar of St. Mary-le-Tower is asked to preside at a "Smoker," where comic and coster songs in costume are to be an attraction, coupled with juggling and the elevating performances of clowns from a circus, some influential lay member of the congregation should volunteer to relieve the Vicar of a duty which is not essentially a clerical one, and so "take that muzzle off."—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

LAICUS.

Ipswich, 21st November, 1894.

THE HOLY EUCHARIST.

[To the Editor.]

Sir,—A "Layman" has ventured to introduce a discussion of the above most sacred subject in the columns of your paper. It does not seem exactly the place for ventilating such a subject, but the remarks invite some reply. Your correspondent is evidently impressed with the deep importance of unity in the Church Universal; and it were well if all Christians were equally so impressed. The want of unity is a scandal and stumbling-block, such as few comparatively appear to have any adequate notion of. But does our "Layman" really think he has discovered the way to union by his proposals? If one has not misunderstood him, he would like to see non-communicating attendance as the great mark on the Church's chief public service. It is a Roman sign, no doubt, but it is not the primitive and truly Catholic way. "Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus," or "What has always been in the Church, everywhere, and done by all," the Vincentian test of orthodoxy, such will hardly cover the method proposed. It will not be maintained that non-communicating attendance is the Bible way, the Pauline way, nor can the Primitive Church be introduced to sanction it. On the contrary, there is so much Scripture and early Church history against it. A late development, as it is, is another thing, and is a principle quite in harmony with Rome, but hardly an Anglican principle. Let "Layman" and all English Churchmen labour zealously after unity, and labour to rid our dear National Church of the most terrible of scandals—professed Christian worshippers not being communicants at all—but let us not labour after mediævalism with one of its worst evils, viz., large congregations met to disobey the Lord's dying commandment.—Yours, &c.,

A CHURCHMAN.

Occold.

THORNHAM RECTOR REPLIES.

Sir,—I offer my hearty thanks to "Layman" for his letter on the above, and to yourself for inserting it. Opinions of laymen on such subjects have now, it appears to me, greater weight than those of the clergy. Although members of other callings are usually supposed to know their own business best, it often happens that the opinions of the clergy are received with suspicion. Thus it is most important that earnest and well-instructed laymen should press on the public attention the claims of Catholic truth and practice. Like many others, I have for many years been pained by the fact that the Anglican is the only branch of the Catholic Church which is mainly a Church of non-communicants; and not only so, but that efforts to confine the control of affairs to communicants are often regarded as signs of tyrannical bigotry. Many see no reason why the causes which prevent persons from being frequent worshippers at the Lord's own service, might well deter them from responsibility as to Church management. But I doubt whether "Layman" appreciates the enormous difficulties which stand in the way of the Catholic Reform he advocates. For generations Churchmen have been taught to regard morning and evening prayer mainly monastic in origin, as "Layman" rightly remarks, as the most appropriate service for the Lord's Day. And this is emphasized by the habit of hearing music in the first part of the Communion service, and hearing the latter part without a note, and in many cases without even audible response; as if it was the service to be avoided and treated with little dignity. For many years I have been of the number of those who urge non-communicating attendance, but without success. It is urged, and with truth, that it is not complete unless partaken of, and that mere attendance has little if any sacramental benefit. I do not dispute this, nor say that it is the very best course of all; that would be for all the congregation to worship, and communicate too, with faith, love and repentance. But this is unattainable at present, at all events; and so I urge that to be present for worship only is better than absence, although the services concerning which we have no direct command from the Lord may be crowded. The Communion office, too, is so strange to most people, that many who have some leaning towards that Sacrament are checked by uncertainty and nervousness as to its character. Our hope lies with the children. But here, again, there is difficulty. Many parents discourage their children from communicating; and, practically, the Church's teaching has been that one Sacrament only is necessary before the age of puberty, and that as to sins committed and grace needed, a child may be dealt with in some other way than by the *body and blood of Christ*. I trust my words will not be interpreted as advocating laxity in communicating. These are very solemn subjects to discuss in the press, but we seem thus best able to catch the public attention.—Yours, &c.,

CHAS. BAKER.

Thornham Rectory, Eye.

[Correspondents dealing with this subject, which freely lends itself to controversy, are requested to rigidly condense their communications, as our space is limited.—Ed.]

HARTISMERE PETTY SESSIONS.

REFORMATORY ARREARS.

At these Sessions on Monday Eliza Lost, married woman, Rickinghall, was charged with assaulting Louisa Sterry, single woman, of the same place, on the 5th inst. Complainant stated that when she went into Mrs. Shepherd's house on the date in question, defendant followed her in and abused her in a dreadful manner, besides giving her a severe slap on the face. The defendant totally denied the assault and called Frederick Shepherd, who was in the house at the time, to prove that no blows were struck. This witness added that the Sterrys were relations of his; they were a drunken lot from the oldest to the youngest. (Laughter.) The case was dismissed.—Samuel Mills, labourer, Eye, was charged with trespassing in search of game on lands in the occupation of Mr. John Tillett, at Yaxley, on the 24th ult.—James Crane, gamekeeper, Eye, saw defendant with another man named Hillock (who it will be remembered was convicted at the last court) searching the field. A hare was put up and two dogs urged on to it. Defendant ran away; witness followed and got within 30 yards of him. Mills, who is an old offender, was fined, including costs, £2, or 14 days' imprisonment. Removed in custody.—

NIGHT POACHING AT BURGATE.

Edward Ray, labourer, Rickinghall Superior, in custody, was charged with entering enclosed land by night armed with a gun for the purpose of taking game at Burgate, at one a.m. on the 19th inst. George Brown, gamekeeper, was watching when he heard the report of a gun, and afterwards saw two men come out of the wood. The other man got away, but he caught defendant who had a gun and a pheasant, which was quite warm, in his pocket. Defendant, who had been previously convicted, pleaded guilty and was fined £3 and 4s. 6d. costs, or one month's imprisonment. Removed in custody.—John Walter Banham and Samuel Pooley, both labourers of Botesdale, were summoned for the third time for arrears due for the maintenance of their boys at the Thorndon Kerrison Reformatory. The amount due in Banham's case was 19s. 6d., while Pooley owed £1 9s. 8d. Superintendent Barnard prosecuted and stated that although defendants were both in a position to pay, they had declared over and over again they would not do so, and had both been to prison twice for neglecting to pay. An order was made for the sums claimed to be paid forthwith, and costs.

MEXICAN CURE,

KNOWN as Rev. Joseph Holmes' Mexican Prescription, is the only guaranteed Remedy for all those who suffer from the errors of youth, nervous weakness, exhausted vitality, kidney, bladder, gravel, prostrate and kindred complaints, and has stood the test for twenty years. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Jos. Holmes' Remedy Co., Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, and get full particulars of this great Remedy free of charge.

A TUDDENHAM FARMER CONVICTED OF CRUELTY.

Henry Clarke, a farmer, of Tuddenham, was charged at the Woodbridge Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, on the information of Inspector Blake Jones, of the R.S.P.C.A., with cruelty to a horse by working in an unfit state on November 9th.—The Inspector, whose evidence was corroborated by Police-constable Clarke, said that the defendant had two horses ploughing in a field; one was an aged brown mare, very lame, and the other was a chesnut gelding. The gelding constantly stopped in pain. When the collar was removed, he found an open fester. Matter had come from the wound, and he believed he could put an egg in the hole. The defendant said he had no idea the horse was in such a bad state, but his man, on being appealed to, said it had been in that condition quite a fortnight.—Defendant now called Mr. Walter Turtill, of Ashbocking, who saw the horse the next day. The wound was a superficial one, but would cause pain if the horse was worked with it, and the collar not relieved.—The Chairman: Would you consider it cruelty to work the horse in that state?—Yes.—The Chairman said the Magistrates considered the case a bad one, more especially as in 1890 the defendant was fined for cruelty. If he (the Chairman) had his way the defendant would be sent to prison without the option of a fine, but the majority of the Bench decided to fine him £2 10s., and costs 10s. 8d., with the alternative of four weeks' hard labour. If he came up again (Mr. Phillips added) the defendant would have every chance of going to prison for three months.

"WAS IT A MIRACLE?"

A TEST CASE.

There are "miracles" and miraculous cures in the air just now, and question arises as to the permanence of these cures.

Where effected, or alleged by quacks and empirics, they are chiefly imaginative cures, and the patient quickly reverts to the old state. Where they are cures by true scientific treatment they are permanent. The patient is always cured for good, it seems, by the particular means which have led to so many and such surprising newspaper reports, namely, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Some six months ago, Mrs. Briggs, of 9, Tinsley Park Road, Sheffield, after suffering from an "incurable" disorder which had made her a mental and physical wreck, and left no hope of her living, was enabled to test Dr. Williams' then new discovery, with the result that she was promptly restored to complete health. Written to, within the last week (six weeks from the date of the cure), Mrs. Briggs replied, in the firm handwriting of a person evidently healthy and intelligent, that she is still perfectly well, and owes her cure to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to them alone.

This is the mark of a scientific cure; you do not get results like this from empirical or imitative "cures"; it is essential that the true remedy of Dr. Williams' be secured, and to do this the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" must be seen on the pink wrapper. Pills sold loose or by the dozen or hundred are not of Dr. Williams' formula, which cannot be imitated or reproduced by retailers. It may be interesting to recapitulate briefly the details of Mrs. Briggs' cure, which are of so remarkable an interest that they were specially investigated by the *Sheffield Weekly Independent*, a reporter from that important newspaper calling at Mrs. Briggs' house in August last.

Six months before, she said, she could not have believed that she would have been then alive. It was impossible for any one seeing her now for the first time to imagine the physical and mental wreck she had been for years. Her troubles began with indigestion fifteen years ago, and this had grown worse every year since. Serious complications also set in, until at length she became totally incapacitated from performing her ordinary household work. Among other symptoms were loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and inability to sleep, with almost continuous headache and various other pains. The worst feature of her condition, however, was the extreme nervousness brought on by lying awake night after night, which produced a fearfully morbid state of mind, under the influence of which she often felt tempted to make away with herself. Subsequently her heart became affected, and she was troubled with shortness of breath. Her husband and her friends all supposed her to be past recovery. No means of cure within her power was neglected. She consulted three doctors, and was treated in the Sheffield Infirmary, but it was all to no purpose. She consented to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills only with the idea of pleasing her husband, for she had by that time lost all faith in doctors or medicine. But the first box gave her ease, and from that time the improvement went on uninterruptedly, her shortness of breath and headache gradually disappeared, and with their departure her appetite returned, until at the present moment, she declared she felt better than she had ever done in her life. What seemed to please Mrs. Briggs most was that she had completely got rid of her extreme nervousness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a sure remedy for such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are specific for troubles peculiar to the female; whilst in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, at 2s. 9d. a box, or six boxes 13s. 9d.; sent post free if not obtainable at chemists'.

MARKETS.

Ipswich Corn, Tuesday.—Wheat in rather better supply; trade was firm at last week's full quotations, reds 21s. to 24s., whites 23s. to 26s per 504 lbs. Flour another 1s. per sack dearer. Barley was firm for the finer malting descriptions, but no improvement was noticeable in the lower sorts; foreign grinding parcels dearer; Odessa at 14s. to 14s. 6d., and Azov at 13s. 6d. to 14s. per 400 lbs. Oats firm at 6d. per quarter more money; English 17s. to 19s. 6d., black 15s. to 16s., Libau 17s. to 17s. 6d. per 336 lbs. Maize remained in very small demand, with holders asking an advance on the week at 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per quarter. Beans, peas, and lentils the turn dearer. Oil cakes, milling offals, and other feeding stuffs unchanged.

Newmarket Auction Mart, Tuesday.—Average supply of prime fat stock, which met a sharp trade all round at fully late rates. Per stone of 14 lbs., young sheep 10s. 6d. to 11s., leading pens of wethers making from 63s. to 70s. 6d. per head, ewes 8s. to 9s. and up to 60s. per head, beef about 7s. 6d. for grass fed and up to 9s. for stall fed, of which there was a good supply. Pork dearer at 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. Numbers penned—Oxen 54, fat sheep 281, fat hogs 103.

Ipswich Cattle, Tuesday.—There was a very large attendance of farmers, dealers, and others, and the supply of stock was well up to the average for this time of the year. With the exception of swine the all-round trade may be considered as good. There were several consignments of useful store cattle, which appeared to find a ready sale. Fat beef was dearer. Only a few store sheep were shown, appearing to quickly change hands. The supply of swine was not so large as it has been during the last few weeks, but extreme difficulty was found in finding buyers, and the prices ruled very low. Animals penned, exclusive of sale yards:—22 horses, 261 fat and store beasts, 414 sheep, 536 swine.—At Messrs. Spurling and Sons' saleyard there was an excellent supply of all description of stock, including a capital show of stall-fed cattle from Capt. Pretyman, Messrs. B. A. Posford, James Hobbs, R. J. Dawson, G. Fiske, W. E. S. and P. H. Wilson, W. H. Richardson, Geo. Johnson, G. and G. A. Hempson, and others. For the very best of these the demand was good and competition keen, but the prices paid for some really good bullocks was on the whole somewhat disappointing. There was a good supply of mutton of excellent quality, the trade for which was sharp, and the high prices of this day week were well sustained. Good shearlings from Mr. C. H. Berners made 65s., Mr. Spencer Dawson 65s., Mr. W. H. Allen, 61s. 6d., Mr. H. W. Read 57s., Mr. B. A. Posford 58s.; some excellent black-faced hoggets from Mr. Joseph Smith averaged 57s., and good half-bred hoggets from Mr. J. Symonds averaged 55s. 6d. Mr. W. H. Richardson's consignment of black-faces were much sought after, making up to 55s. Pork: a heavy supply of big hogs, which met a slow trade, smaller pigs of about six or seven stone selling dearer in proportion. Store pigs, a fair supply; trade about same as last week. Numbers penned:—93 fat beasts, 214 sheep, 333 swine, 55 horses.—Messrs. Robert Bond and Sons report a good supply of fat cattle, which included a large percentage of stall-fed animals. Trade for small well-finished sorts was brisk at high prices. Homebreds, under two years old, from the Exors. of the late Mr. T. Woodward, made up to £25 10s.; others from Mr. W. T. S. Peck to £23 5s. Eight well-grazed shorthorns from the Colonial College farms made from £22 10s. to £19 10s. Trade for fat sheep was not so brisk, and prices in some cases ruled lower. Messrs. Wilson's Suffolk hoggets made up to 59s. 6d. Grazing sheep in fair demand at late quotations. Fat calves and sucklers sold freely at good prices. A heavy supply of fat and store swine, for which the trade ruled firm at late rates. This being the great special sale of dairy stock, 101 cows and heifers were penned, including a dairy of 30 shorthorn, polled, and Jersey cows, the property of Mr. Alexander Fraser. There was a large attendance of buyers, including several from adjoining counties and London; trade for those newly calved or near calving was extremely brisk, and prices ruled high, the best price being £24 10s. for a fresh calved half-bred Jersey. Grazing cattle sold slowly at rather lower rates. Numbers at sale—Beasts 251, calves 20, sheep 261, swine 473.

Harleston Corn, Wednesday.—Wheat, larger supply, very firm at late rates. Barley, only the best firm, others cheaper and neglected. Oats and maize both dearer. Beans and peas better demand, and firm. Feeding stuffs rather dearer.

Bury Cattle, Wednesday.—In the general market there was a somewhat short supply of store beasts, including some useful Irish cattle. Trade was, however, anything but brisk in this department of the market. Remarkably short supply of sheep, which did not appear to be in much request.

Saxmundham Market, Wednesday.—Wheat trade 1s. per quarter better. Barley the same as last week. Feeding stuffs firm.

Bury Corn, Wednesday.—Wheat, with a moderate supply, was firm at last week's prices; reds 20s. to 23s., whites 22s. to 25s., revets 19s. to 21s. per 504 lbs. Barley, with a fair supply, was firm for medium and fine malting parcels, but slow for ordinary descriptions; foreign corn steady. Oats 6d. per qr. dearer. Maize 6d. per qr. dearer, at 22s. 6d. to 23s. per qr. Other feeding corns and stuffs unchanged.

Bungay Corn, Thursday.—Thin attendance at market to-day. Corns all ruled firm, the market being decidedly steady. Millers' offals weak.

Woodbridge Corn, Thursday.—A fair quantity of wheat offering to-day, and the advance fully sustained with more tone in the trade. Barley, except the best malting qualities, a dull trade, with less coming to market just now. Wheat: White, 23s. to 24s., red, 21s. to 23s. per. qr. Barley: Superior, 33s. to 37s., seconds, 24s. to 32s. per qr.

DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
DELICIOUS MAZAWATTEE TEAS.
At 1/6, 1/10, 2/0, 2/4, 2/10, and 4/- per lb. Of Leading Grocers.

TWO IPSWICH BURGLARIES.

£100 HOSIERY STOCK "LIFTED."

JEWELLERY AND MONEY STOLEN.

ONE BURGLAR SEEN: WAS THE OTHER A CONVICT?

Something like a sensation has been created in Ipswich by two burglaries, both apparently committed on Sunday, and both characterised by remarkable coolness, not to say audacity. The work was (it is believed) done by different hands, but whether the "artists" were in partnership and the proceeds of the two performances were taken by the stranger to London remains an open question, although it seems probable this was so. The smaller robbery was committed during the hours of evening service at 44, High Street, the residence of Miss Rudland. While this lady and the other occupants of the house were at church, one of the neighbours heard a person rap three times at the front door, but the fact caused no suspicion as the premises being nearly opposite the Free Library and Museum, which are open on Sundays are about the last likely to be chosen for "a plant." When Miss Rudland returned home, however, she found that the front door had been forced open, rooms and drawers ransacked, and jewellery and between £6 and £7 in gold taken. Miss Rudland, naturally in considerable alarm, rushed into the street crying "Help, help." A young woman and young man were passing, and the girl in turn was so frightened that she ran away. Miss Rudland, exhausted by the excitement, fell down in a slight fit, and a doctor had to be sent for. Under his care she soon recovered, and was able to give the police information as to the nature and extent of the loss. The burglar left no trace behind him, but the attendant at the Museum states that he

SAW THE MAN COMING FROM THE HOUSE.

The door had been prized open with a jemmy, and the fact that a jemmy of different size was used in the case of the second robbery suggests that the two "enterprises" were done by different parties. The other burglary was at the shop of Messrs. Alston and Moir, clothiers and hosiers, in the Thoroughfare and Butter Market. From the deliberate way in which Mr. Moir's large stock was overhauled it would seem that the entry was made during Saturday night, and that the man remained in the shop on the Sunday. A locked door in the passage in the Thoroughfare was forced, the jemmy's work being silenced by a piece of wadding. The burglar made a complete change of clothing. The suit which he left behind had been used only about two months, and such an one as would have been supplied to him on leaving prison. This gives the idea that the burglar

WAS A RECENTLY DISCHARGED CONVICT.

He had, however, adapted to his purpose the garments which he had probably obtained through the Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society, lengthening a pocket with a sock to hold his jemmy, and making openings in the arm pits and elsewhere for the storage of "swag." Having relieved himself of all his professional equipment—dark lantern, set of chisels, pick-locks, &c.—the visitor gathered together the most valuable and portable of the stock. Besides the complete change already referred to, he took two overcoats—one with astrachan collar and cuffs—thirty dozen silk handkerchiefs, eight dozen fancy Cardigan vests, a dozen pairs of men's and boys' gloves, and other hosiery, valued altogether at about £100. He carried away a large portion of these goods in a light cardboard box, and probably altered his appearance by padding himself with some of the thinner silk stuff. He also selected an umbrella and travelling rug, but dispensed with them as inconvenient to carry with his other luggage.

FIRE AT LOWESTOFT.

£400 DAMAGE.

About 20 minutes past eleven on Saturday night a fire was discovered at the fish-curing establishment of Mr. Elwin Lawrence, in Raglan Street, Lowestoft. The firemen found that a portion of the building, in which 1,400 mackerel boxes were stored, was well alight, the flames shooting up through the roof. A plentiful supply of water was at hand, and the brigade were soon grappling with the blaze. After about half-an-hour's work the flames were got under, but not before the roof had fallen in. The fire is supposed to have been caused by one of the curing fires having drawn under a door, and thus set fire to the boxes. The damage is estimated at about £400, and is covered by insurance.

ROYALTY AT ORWELL PARK.

Orwell Park—the Suffolk seat of Capt. E. G. Pretyman—has this week been graced by the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander of her Majesty's forces. His Royal Highness, accompanied by General Sir Evelyn Wood, General Sir Redvers Buller, General Duncan, D.A.G., General Lloyd, D.A.G.R.A., and Colonel Gordon-Lennox, Aide-de-Camp, on Monday visited Colchester, where he reviewed the troops stationed at that town. Later in the day the Duke of Cambridge left Colchester for Ipswich, and proceeded to Orwell Park, where he is the guest of Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Pretyman. His Royal Highness has been shooting over the Orwell estate preserves. Other members of the party being Col. FitzGeorge, Col. and Mrs. Egerton, Lord and Lady Harwood, Mr. Newton, Miss Drummond, Lord and Lady Chelsea, and the Rev. Canon Pretyman. After obtaining three days excellent sport his Royal Highness left Orwell yesterday.

HARTISMERE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

DIPHTHERIA AT WORTHAM.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Hartismere Guardians held at Eye, on Monday, the Rev. T. Holt Wilson presiding, Dr. Barnes, medical officer of health, reported an outbreak of diphtheria at Wortham, and recommended that the Ling Schools be closed for a time. Mr. T. Cracknell, one of the guardians for the parish and a member of the School Board, remarked that it was very unfortunate as the annual examination of the schools had been fixed for the 21st inst. The Hon. and Rev. A. Parker said as one of those who had been appointed to make an inspection of the Workhouse, he had to report that the harmonium which had been in use at the services in the chapel for 25 years was now entirely worn out and could not be repaired. An instrument seller at Diss had offered to supply the Board with a second-hand harmonium for £10 and the old instrument. The offer was accepted. The resignation of S. Harvey, porter at the Workhouse, was received, and the clerk (Mr. John Bond) reported that 12 applications had been received for the vacancy. A committee was appointed to make selections from these and the Board will fill up the vacancy at their next meeting.

IPSWICH WORKHOUSE.

MASTER AND MATRON RESIGN.

PROPOSED PENSION.

At a meeting of the Ipswich Board of Guardians on Friday, a letter was read from Mr. H. Sidney placing the resignation of himself and his wife as master and matron of the House in their hands. He suffered from asthma and was subject to bronchitis, and owing to increased illness he felt unable any longer to discharge the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner. He had consulted a specialist, and found there was no chance of his ever being well again. He had held the office 21 years, and incidentally he called attention to two matters in which he had been able by personal exertions outside the duties of his office as Master of the House to diminish expenses. Some time ago plans were prepared for the erection of cells for tramps at a cost of £500, and he was able to show how unused buildings might be adapted for the purpose at a cost of less than £250. He had also provided employment for the old men in wood-chopping, which had brought in a considerable yearly profit. He had endeavoured to make provision for the future, but his salary had not been such as to give him all he needed, and he appealed to the Board to allow him a retiring pension on account of illness and past services.—On the motion of Mr. J. B. Fraser the resignation was accepted, and the questions arising out of it were referred to the Workhouse Committee.—The Chairman said the matter had already been informally considered by them, and they were unanimously of opinion that a pension of £30 a year should be allowed to Mr. and Mrs. Sydney. On behalf of Mr. Pells, the Chairman gave notice of a motion to be made that day month to that effect.—At the same meeting a letter was read from Dr. W. A. Elliston resigning his appointment as medical officer at St. John's Home. The resignation was accepted, one of the Guardians remarking that Mr. A. T. Wood (Dr. Elliston's partner) had done nearly all the work for some years.

PAVING AND LIGHTING IN IPSWICH.

The first meeting of the Ipswich Paving and Lighting Committee since its reappointment was held on Friday. Mr. Grimsey was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. H. W. Raffe, vice-chairman. A memorial was read from Mr. Webster Adams, Mr. Joseph Turner, and a dozen other residents in Fore Street, regarding the recent pavement of Fore Street. They submitted that the crown of the road was much too low, allowing a quantity of water to lay upon it, and they were of opinion that the life of the road would be only about two years.—The Surveyor suggested that the Committee should see the road for themselves. He admitted that there was a flat place in front of Mr. Webster Adams's residence, and he must take the responsibility, although, as a matter of fact, he could not possibly be there, and he directed the Road Surveyor to watch the re-laying. He submitted, however, that nine-tenths of the work was well done, as a matter of fact the crown of the street was higher than it had been before, and half-an-inch higher than that of any other street in the town—Mr. Raffe was of opinion that the

WORK WAS DEFECTIVE

as far as Messrs. Woolnough and Gardner's.—The Committee decided to view the road.—Messrs. Parkington and Son wrote calling attention to the state of Surbiton Road, off Bramford Road. This road was not repairable by the Corporation, but when plans for its being laid out by the Freehold Land Society were passed, an undertaking was given by Mr. Pearce that certain catch pipes and gullies should be made to carry off the surface water, and that they should be connected with the public sewer as soon as it got to the road.—It was agreed to remind Mr. Pearce of his undertaking, and that the Surveyor should carry on the sewer as soon as possible.—The Surveyor, in reference to another plan, made an important suggestion for the improved sanitation of the town. In many cases the Committee had passed plans for new roads, without sewers, although there was a public sewer in the adjacent road with which the sewer could be connected. The consequence was that sewers were not put in, and a district in which there were public sewers were honeycombed with dead wells. He urged that where sewers could be provided and connected, arrangements should be made when the plans were passed that this should be done.—The suggestion was approved.

NORFOLK CHRISTMAS SHOW.

THE QUEEN LEADS THE WAY.

The Agricultural Hall in Norwich was used for its primary function on Thursday, when the 18th Christmas Show was gathered within its walls. The effect of the depression was a reduced entry, the number of beasts falling nearly fifty short of last year, while the display of sheep was fettered by restrictions as to movement from the neighbouring county of Cambridgeshire, consequent on the outbreak of disease. But quality was there—indeed, the cattle judges, Mr. Terry, of Aylesbury, and Mr. C. Howard, of Bedford, declared, in private conversation, that the exhibition was the best they had seen for many a long day. The red polls were fairly strong in their own classes, and it was gratifying to see that in the class for oxen of any breed, in which the most magnificent animals in the show were arrayed, they obtained commendation. Mr. Colman, M.P., sent the best steer under two years old, but

THE CHAMPIONSHIP FOR RED POLLED

went to Mr. H. P. Green, of Caistor Hall, in respect of a steer aged two years and six months, bred by the exhibitor, this also taking first in the class for steers under three years. Mr. W. H. Gilliags, of the Nunnery, Thetford, was second, Sir Harry Bullard r. and h.c., and the Duke of York c. Mr. Green scored again with the best red-polled cow, the Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P. (the president for the year) being second, while Mr. Alfred Taylor, of Harleston, obtained the reserve, and the Duke of Hamilton high commendation. Mr. W. E. Learner, of Norwich, made the sole entry of shorthorn steers, but got first prize nevertheless. The championship for shorthorns went to a cow belonging to Sir H. F. de Trafford, and bred by the Marquis of Bute, a remarkably level animal of beautiful proportions, which stood out conspicuously as a prize winner. A Hereford sent by Mr. Cridlan, of Great Malvern, was first in the class for steers of any other pure breed. In the next section for steers of any breed under two years old, there was a hard struggle between nine competitors. Her Majesty the Queen was first with a Hereford bred by exhibitor, sire Luminary, dam Turquoise, and Mr. J. J. Colman second with a red cross-bred, sire Unionist (save the mark for a Gladstonian owner), while Mr. Cridlan's Hereford was reserved, the Prince of Wales, Mr. Learner, Mr. John Thornton, and Mr. Ralph Palmer obtaining commendations for very good animals. Mr. Learner and Lord Hastings took the honours for steers not less than two years old. The keenest competition, however, was in the class for an ox of any breed (except Irish), the judges finally having considerable difficulty in deciding between two Herefords—one sent by the Queen, and the other by Mr. John Wortley, of Frettingham. Their choice, which in effect carried with it the

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE YARD,

rested on the Queen's exhibit, Mr. Wortley's being second. Both were magnificent animals, the first weighing 19 cwts. 2 qrs. 10 lbs., and the other 20 cwts. 1 qrs. 2 lbs. The Queen's, which was second at London and Birmingham last year, handled a little better and had decidedly the better rump. Mr. Wortley's, which was second at Smithfield, had a more level back, and if it had not seemed to droop a little behind, would probably have been thought the superior animal as it was the heavier and younger. A polled Angus, belonging to Mr. Cridlan, was reserved, and it was gratifying to see that in such extremely formidable company two red polls, sent by the Duke of Hamilton, and bred by him, and the late Mr. Henry Spurling, obtained commendation. A Devon heifer belonging to Mr. Wortley was first in the next class for cow or heifer of any breed, other than shorthorn or red-polled, the Queen being second with a Hereford Devon. Mr. John Thornton's Galloway was reserved. Mr. W. S. Everett, of Oulton Broad, Mr. Jonas Walpole, of Erpingham, and Mr. Colman won commendations for a cross between an Angus and shorthorn, a cross between a Hereford and a Galloway, and an Aberdeen Angus. Other prizes for beasts of any breed went to animals entered by the Prince of Wales, Mr. Colman, Sir H. F. de Trafford, and Mr. Learner. The Irish exhibits were

A PLAIN LOT.

The entry of sheep was small. Mr. Colman was first, and the Duke of Hamilton second with Southdown wethers, Mr. H. V. Sheringham took both prizes for long-woolled or cross-bred wethers, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Hamilton had the honours for short-woolled ewes. Mr. Colman and Mr. C. Adeane sent the best Southdown lambs. The class for three short-woolled lambs, other than Southdown, produced only a single entry that could not be brought, and so long as the association goes in for these mixed classes it seems that breeders are not likely to take the trouble to send. The swine where few but fairly good in quality. Mr. H. P. Green and Mr. B. E. Fletcher were the principal winners. The ornamental preparations of butter, which were judged by Mr. J. A. Smith and Mr. F. C. Paine, of Bury St. Edmund's, were exceedingly tasteful.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

Among the candidates returned for Westminster in the London School Board election is Captain C. L. Skinner (M.), who obtained 12,096 votes.

PAUPER FOUND DEAD IN A DITCH

AT WICKHAM MARKET.

On Friday afternoon Mr. F. Keer discovered the dead body of a man in a ditch at the bottom of a meadow in the occupation of Dr. Geo. Keer. He at once communicated with the police, and with the assistance of a Police-constable drew the man out. Dr. Geo. Keer was soon on the spot, and identified the man as Richard Walker, late pauper in the Workhouse. John Thurston, another pauper, also identified the body by his face and his boots. Deceased had on his Union clothes. The Master of the Union, about two months since, reported that Walker had left his work and had not returned. He was afterwards seen on Wickham Market Hill, and also at Snape. The body was much decomposed.

SUFFOLK WINNERS AT NORWICH CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

Following up his successes at the Show of the National Chrysanthemum Show and the Ipswich Show, Mr. C. H. Berners, of Woolverstone Park (gardener W. Messenger), carried off first prizes with his two entries at the Norwich Chrysanthemum Show on Thursday. He staged the best dozen Japanese blooms, which included the two finest yellow specimens in the Show—Prince du Bois and C. Blick, and choice examples of the Beauty of Castlewood and white L. Boehiner. The other award was for the best dozen of Japanese varieties introduced since 1891, and here the Ed. Smith, Woban, and Nois Boehiner were especially good. Lord Rendlesham took the third prize for 48 Japanese blooms, among which were a beautiful specimen of the new variety "Good Gracious" (a peach pink), and a Viscountess Hamilton.

NOTES ON POLITICS.

This is the opinion entertained of Mr. Morley by one of his political friends, the *Dublin Independent*:—"A whilom soft solderer, a latter day friend of the bishops, a commonplace Englishman, a man as mean as he looks, a wretched playactor, a pariah, a deceiver, a common trick-of-the-loop politician, an unreliable man, an untruthful man, no good, weak as a friend, impotent as a foe, meanly mendacious, not worth his salt, a plagiarist of Balfour, a thief of French ideas, a writer of wooden prose, a fraud, a person of lath and plaster, a stucco litterateur, a shoddy statesman, an inchoate and empirical infidel, a coquettor with creziers, and a cozener of Christianity." This pretty string of epithets is the outcome of Mr. Morley refusing to give way on the amnesty question. One is tempted to ask, "And where does the Union of Hearts come in with this?"

That Scotland does not stand where it did as regards political matters is evident from the subjoined figures, which give the result of every contested bye-election since August, 1892, as compared with the General Election of that year:—

Constituency.	Poll at Bye-Election.		Poll at General Election.	
	Con. or L. U.	Gladstonian.	Con. or L. U.	Gladstonian.
Aberdeenshire, East	2,917	4,243	3,492	5,116
Banffshire	2,395	3,166	1,424	2,293
Linlithgowshire (lost)	3,240	3,071	2,709	2,870
Leith	4,692	5,823	4,093	5,738
Hawick	2,556	3,203	2,639	3,004
Berwickshire	2,157	2,722	1,956	2,704
Lanarkshire, Mid.	3,635	3,965	3,489	4,611
Forfarshire (lost)	5,145	4,859	4,077	4,943
	26,637	31,052	23,879	31,279

—Thus in eight contests, of which the field was mainly chosen by the Ministry as likely to be most favourable to them, the Unionist party has captured two seats, and has increased their strength by nearly 3,000 votes. The Ministerial supporters on the other hand have declined by over 200 votes.

The evidence given by Mr. Gustafson, a prohibitionist writer and lecturer, before the Canadian Royal Commission on the liquor laws will not be very encouraging to the Local Option Party. Mr. Gustafson declared Local Option to be a tissue of "illusions, elusions and collusions"; in his opinion it can be enforced where the trade is weak, and if so it is at the expense of other areas, and it never is enforced for any appreciable length of time except in a rural area. He also stated that in the United States much more liquor is sold in States which have adoped Local Option than in the same States before they adopted it.

A correspondent writes that he has reason to believe that certain agents of insurance and burial societies, who are in the habit, at election times, of canvassing for the Radical candidates both at Parliamentary and municipal elections, are beginning to take the field in regard to the Parish Councils. He says that it seems to him that the matter is one of some importance to directors and managers of the various companies and societies, whose business must be to some extent prejudiced by their accredited agents taking prominent parts in contested elections. This correspondent's views are well worth directing public attention to. There are a good number of insurance agents in Suffolk who act in the manner indicated. We do not know whether they injure the companies they represent, but, as we have said, it is a matter to which it is worth while directing public attention.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Madame Worth's celebrated Guinea Corsets (black 25s.) may be obtained from her Local Agents, Messrs. Fish and Son, Suffolk House, Ipswich.

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN SUFFOLK.

We can strongly recommend everyone who is desirous of having a thousand or so good laughs to spend the evening at the Ipswich Lyceum Theatre. From the rise to the fall of the curtain the audiences have been convulsed this week by the triple bill of Miss Cissy Grahame's Company. There were also clever dances and songs. In fact the insertion of these events into the piece is rendered absolutely necessary—they give one a little time to recover from laughing at the situations.

The theatre authorities have arranged with the Great Eastern Railway Company to issue cheap tickets on Saturday from Diss, Eye, Mellis, Finningham, Haughley, Stowmarket, Needham, and Claydon, to Ipswich. The train leaves Diss at 10.52 a.m., and will arrive in ample time to permit of being present at the afternoon performance.

Mr. Henry Dundas's Company, in the well-known Drury Lane drama, "Pleasure," one of the many successful plays produced by Sir Augustus Harris during his reign at old Drury, will appear at the Lyceum next week, when the Pit and Gallery will have an entertainment more in their line than Haymarket comedies. The Company is under the management of Mr. H. J. Turner, a clever comedian, who sustains one of the principal characters.

The following week will be the last of the twelve weeks' autumn season, when the much-talked-of play by Mr. Henry A. Jones, "The Masqueraders," now playing at the St. James's Theatre, will be produced by the only Company having the provincial rights. Mr. Otho Smart and Mr. Gerald Gurney, both favourably known to Ipswich audiences, are the chief members of what is said to be an exceptionally good company, and the engagement is expected by the management to bring to a brilliant close a remunerative autumn season.

Among the many subjects on the admirable syllabus of the Ipswich Evening Scientific, Technical, and Commercial Classes during the forthcoming winter, we notice that classes have been arranged for instruction in the violin. Particulars of the conditions will be seen on reference to our advertising columns.

Under the direction of Mr. H. A. Wheeldon, the late choir-master at St. Mary-le-Tower, the Turret Green Young People's Guild at Ipswich are arranging "An Evening with Mendelssohn and Gounod" in the schoolroom of the chapel next Thursday. The Guild includes a number of talented musicians, who, under the guidance of their organist (Mr. W. J. Wightman) have prepared a really high-class entertainment, which should be none the less attractive because admission will be free.

DEATH OF AN IPSWICH WORTHY.

RECORD OF A LONG AND BRILLIANT CAREER.

With deep regret we announce to-day the loss of one who, through a long life fully maintained the name and fame of Ipswich as a town which has produced perhaps a greater number of notable men than any other town of its size in England. We refer to the death, which took place yesterday morning at his residence, No. 12, Fonnereau Road, of Mr. R. D. Mason, C.B., who held a record in connection with her Majesty's navy which it is only the lot of the few to possess. The deceased gentleman was born at Ipswich and educated in the town; and for a period of seven years he had the advantage of a thorough medical training as a pupil of the late Dr. Bartlet, the grandfather of our present Mayor. In November, 1837, the deceased gentleman entered the Royal navy, and was appointed assistant-surgeon to H.M.S. Electra, in which ship he served on the South American Station for nearly four years. He next joined H.M.S. Warspite on the West Indian Station, and during a serious outbreak of fever at Bermuda he volunteered to join the Naval Hospital, where he remained for two years, for which service he was promoted by the Lords of the Admiralty (December, 1844) to the rank of Fleet Surgeon. His next appointment was to H.M.S. Avon, on the South American Station. From August, 1848 to 1849 Mr. Mason was on half-pay. The medical staff of the Naval Hospital at Devonport being greatly taxed in consequence of numerous cases of smallpox, Mr. Mason again volunteered his services, which were accepted by the Admiralty. His next service was in H.M. steam frigate Firebrand, in the Mediterranean, from which ship (June 1851) he was transferred to the Albion (91 guns), which vessel took an active part in the siege of Sebastopol; and during the attack on the forts Mr. Mason was

WOUNDED BY THE BURSTING OF A SHELL

in the cockpit. On the proclamation of peace he returned to England, and in February, 1856, joined H.M.S. Sanspareil, in which ship he served for three years on the East Indian and China Stations, and assisting in the operations against Canton. In February, 1859, the deceased officer was appointed to H.M.S. Britannia, training ship for naval cadets at Portsmouth, where he remained until October, 1861, when he was promoted to the rank of a Deputy-Inspector General of hospitals and fleets at Jamaica, which post he held until the early part of 1867, when he was transferred to the hospital at Haslar, remaining there for nearly five years. After several years further service in charge of the hospital at Bermuda and Malta, he was in February, 1874, promoted to be an Inspector-General of hospitals and fleets. He was placed on the retired list in February, 1875, after upwards of 37½ years' service on the active list, 36 of which were on full pay. Mr. Mason was a Knight of the Legion of Honour, a Companion of the Bath, had a Crimean medal of 1854 and a second one of 1855, a China medal 1857, was an honorary surgeon to the Queen, and also held a good service pension (1887) of £100 per annum, the only distinction that he had not already received.

NOTES ON BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

"The Member for Workshire, or Church and State," is the title of a work by Mr. Thos. Aspden, and is published by Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein and Co., Paternoster Square, E.C. The book, which is admirably bound, strikes out quite a new line, and in the form of a most interesting novel combines many invaluable suggestions in the region of practical politics. The author, in strong and vigorous language, develops an entirely original scheme for enlarging the borders of the Church of England so as to include the Wesleyan and less hostile Nonconformist bodies. In support of the principle of inclusion rather than exclusion, Mr. Aspden quotes such distinguished leaders of political and religious thought as the late Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Gladstone. The love incidents are quite out of the ordinary groove, and will be read throughout with absorbing interest. The chapter on the composition, the privileges and the duties of the House of Lords, is one of the ablest that we have read during the present agitation against the Second Chamber, and we hope to publish an extract shortly.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" enters upon its 21st year of publication with the part issued on the 26th inst., and henceforth the price will be sixpence per month instead of sevenpence, as hitherto. Amongst the contributions which will appear in the December part are a new serial story, by L. T. Meade, entitled, "The Voice of the Charmer," short stories by J. M. Barrie and Anthony Hope, "The Cabinet and its Secrets," by Sir Wemyss Reid, and an illustrated article on the hats and bonnets worn by the Princess of Wales.

Messrs. Cassell and Company will shortly publish "The People's Life of William Ewart Gladstone," which, within the compass of a shilling volume, fully illustrated, will contain a popularly-written account of the career of the great statesman.

The second volume of "Social England," published a short time ago, is already being reprinted.

"The Autobiography of George Augustus Sala" is now in an advanced state of preparation, and will be published in a few weeks by Messrs. Cassell and Company.

IN MEMORIAM.

November 1st, 1894.

Hushed and mute is a nation's voice 'neath the crush ing hand of grief;
"The battle was all too fierce," they mourn, "and the struggle was all too brief."
And a cry floats sadly over the sea, from an Eastern shore to-day,
"Weep with us, weep, for our mighty chief has been slain in the deathly fray."
But why should we weep when a Monarch rests from his sorrow and toil and strife?
A far more powerful king in death than ever he was in life;
Since none can disturb the passionless calm that reigns on his cold, pale brow,
And none may wrest from his icy hand the Imperial Sceptre now.
We dare not weep for the happy dead, who is sleeping so calmly blest,
Though hushed awhile be our petty strife, as we follow his soul to rest;
For were it not better that he should die on the couch of his princely pride,
Than live to be slain by a rebel's hand—to die as his father died?
From the far, far East, on the sighing breeze, floats the sound of a funeral-song,
But I cannot pity the peaceful dead, though his people will mourn him long;
For, if dreamless sleep be the blissful state of his soul in that vast unknown,
How far more blest is the father, dead, than the son who ascends his throne!

M. E. A.

Great indeed are the blessings which HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA has diffused amongst the masses of Mankind. The tone, the strength, and the vigour of the human body are increased by the daily consumption of Horniman's Pure Tea. LOCAL AGENTS:—*Ipswich*, Groom, 57, Princes Street; Bradford, 58, Tavern Street; Jackson, Fore Street; Broome, 49, Butter Market; Provincial Drug Company, Westgate Street; Co-operative Stores; Bell, Brook Street; Steed, St. Matthew's Bakery; Wheeler, Great Colman Street and Tacket Street; *Woodbridge*, Barrett, confectioner; Betts and Son, chemists; *Stowmarket*, Simpson and Son; *Harwich*, Worts; *Peasenhall*, Jerry; *Sudbury*, Dixey, confectioner; *Bury*, Nunn and Co.; *Saxmundham*, Palmer, chemist; *Hadleigh*, Slater, chemist; *Botesdale*, Rush; *Laxfield*, Samson, grocer; *Cockfield*, Brewer, grocer, &c.; *Long Melford*, Mullen, grocer; *Lavenham*, Green, chemist; *Cavendish*, Clark, grocer; *Monks Eleigh*, Vince, grocer; *Manningtree*, Gibling, confectioner; *Debenham*, Gooding; *Felixstowe*, Brown, chemists; *Needham Market*, Harrington, chemist, and at *Walsham*; *Halesworth*, Gale, bookseller; Gostling, chemist; *Framlingham*, Jude, draper; *Walton*, Co-operative Society; *Southwold*, Woods, confectioner; *Wrentham*, Sadd, tea dealer; *Wickham Market*, Co-operative Stores; Last, chemist; *Bramford*, Bowman, confectioner; *Wetherden*, Page, grocer, &c.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

BRAMFORD: CHOIR SUPPER.—Through the kindness of the Rev. R. V. Barker (vicar) and the churchwardens, Messrs. E. Packard and Geo. Fiske, the members of the church choir and the church ringers were invited to a supper in the schoolroom on Friday evening. A substantial meal was provided, and at 7.30 about 30 sat down to enjoy the repast. The Vicar presided, assisted by Mrs. Barker and the Rev. A. Cavell, curate of Bramford-cum-Burstall. After supper the Vicar spoke a few encouraging words to all present, and his hearers sincerely thanked him for his kindness. Songs and games occupied the remainder of the evening which closed with the National Anthem.

IPSWICH HAIRDRESSERS' CONCERT.—A crowded audience fully testified to the success which attended the fourth of a series of smoking concerts at the Unicorn Hotel on Thursday evening, under the auspices of this Association. Mr. C. F. Dale presided. The following contributed to an attractive programme:—Messrs. L. Adams, T. Doole, John Cook, A. Long, S. Broad, E. Bore, E. J. Brereton, and F. A. Alderson (recitations), Geo. Pallant, W. Butt, G. Jarvis (concertinas), W. Alcock, E. J. Wanbridge, and Miss Jessie List. Messrs. W. Read and J. Wright (piano and violin) played selections during the evening.

ORFORD CHOIR TREAT.—"No song no supper," is the order of the parish choir. Through their own efforts by means of an entertainment, the choir had an excellent supper, supplied by Mr. William Wayman. The chair was taken by the Rev. D. C. Randolph.

PEASENHALL: LECTURE ON CHINA.—Under the auspices of the Peasenhall and Sibton Mutual Improvement Society on Thursday evening, the Rev. A. R. Upcher gave a very interesting lecture on China. Over 70 slides were thrown on the screen from a powerful lantern, ably manipulated by Mr. C. Gilbert (secretary.)

SUFFOLK BANKRUPTCIES.—Receiving orders have been made re Frederick William Mudd, Stonham Aspal, farmer; Chester Sewell, Cottage Farm, Great Bentley, farmer; and Joseph Sparrow, Weeley, farmer.

THETFORD: PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSION.—Mrs. Bosworth, of London, completed her fortnight's mission at the Primitive Methodist Chapel on Friday, and which were all well attended. The cause of the Primitive Methodist Home and Foreign Missions was advocated on Sunday by the Rev. H. Bennett, of Walton, and on Monday the annual meeting was held, Mr. G. Foulger presiding. Addresses were given by the Revs. H. Bennett and J. Cooper, and collections in advance of last year were made on behalf of the Society.

TATTINGSTONE: CONCERT.—On Friday evening a highly successful concert was held, inaugurated by the members of the Church of England Young Men's Society, on behalf of the renovation and re-hanging of the church bells. The performers were friends from the neighbourhood, and the parish is much indebted to them for their exertions. The solos, both vocal and instrumental, were much appreciated, so were also the nursery rhymes and plantation songs, and the toy symphonies, the latter forming a most effective conclusion to each part. Programme:—Quartette, Miss C. Nunn, Miss K. Cane, Miss Edith Cane, and Mrs. A. T. Cobbold; song, "In the days of old," Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; song, "The Devout Lover," Mrs. Bernard; violin solo, "La Somnambula," Miss K. Cane; song, "Sunshine above," Rev. Cecil Johnson; song (encored), "When Love is kind," Miss G. Gore; plantation song (encored), "But it is so," Rev. Cecil Johnson; toy symphony (piano, Mrs. A. T. Cobbold; violins, Miss C. Nunn and Miss K. Cane; violoncello, Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; quail, Mrs. Beauchamp; cuckoo, Mrs. Bernard; drum, Miss G. Gore; nightingale, Miss Young; trumpets, the Misses Rodwell; rattle, Miss E. Cane; triangle and bells, Miss Puxley); violin duet, "Last Rose of Summer," Miss C. Nunn and Miss K. Cane; song (encored), "When all the world is young," Mrs. Bernard; song (encored), "Figaro," Rev. H. W. Beauchamp; vocal duet, "The Ash Grove," Mrs. Bernard and Miss G. Gore; violin solo (encored), "Shepherd's Dance," Miss Cecil Nunn; plantation song, "Dat's berry queer," Rev. Cecil Johnson; song (encored), "Where be going," Miss G. Gore; "Nursery Rhymes," toy symphony. Miss Cecil Nunn played her violin solo extremely well, and for an encore substituted a brisk, lively movement that was even more appreciated by some of the audience. Miss K. Cane was successful in a violin solo, also in a duet with Miss C. Nunn. Miss Gore as usual won the hearts of the audience, and obtained an encore for both her songs. Mrs. Bernard sang, "When all the world is young" with great *verve*, and gained a well-merited encore. The Rev. H. W. Beauchamp gained an encore for the popular song "Figaro," which was beautifully accompanied by Mrs. Townsend Cobbold; indeed, the accompanying powers of this lady are beyond praise. It is hardly necessary to add that the plantation songs sung by the Rev. A. C. Johnson (and chorus) were received with acclamation.

WOODBRIDGE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—At the weekly meeting, on Thursday, Mr. W. P. T. Phillips presiding, the Veterinary Inspector reported a slight outbreak of sheep scab at Capt. Pretyman's Brightwell Hall Farm.—Mr. J. Fincham, Master of the Workhouse, reported 96 inmates as compared with 99 in the corresponding period last year. The previous week 693 persons were in receipt of out-relief at a cost of £58 16s. 8¾d., as against 704 persons and £59 19s. 11½d. respectively in the corresponding week last year.

TRAP ACCIDENT AT WOODBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening as Mr. Fenn, of the Thore'fare, accompanied by his two sisters, was proceeding in a pony and trap down Melton Hill, in the direction of the town, one wheel of the trap came off when opposite the Sun Hotel. The young ladies were thrown out, but fortunately escaped with a few slight bruises. The pony was stopped before doing any damage.

WOODBRIDGE: LECTURE ON DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.—On Friday evening St. John's Parish-room, Woodbridge, was filled to overflowing, when the Rev. Ernest Gill, M.A., Chaplain of the Village Home for Girls at Ilford, gave an interesting lecture, entitled "Dr. Barnardo's Work among the Waifs and Strays of our Streets," the chair being taken by Mr. Carthew, C.C. The lecture was illustrated by a beautiful set of limelight views. A collection was made on behalf of Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

WOODBRIDGE AVENUE QUOIT CLUB.—The annual closing tea of this club was held on Tuesday evening at the Royal Oak Inn, under the presidency of Admiral Theobald, the vice-chair being taken by Mr. J. Buller, captain of the club. The hon. sec. (Mr. A. W. Smith) presented a report shewing the club to be in a satisfactory state. After the repast the remainder of the evening was spent convivially, capital songs being contributed by Messrs. T. C. Cleveland, A. W. Smith, Geo. Pulford, R. B. P. Sanders and G. Beardwell.

WOODBRIDGE GOLF CLUB.—At a special meeting of this Club held at the Bull Hotel, Woodbridge, on Saturday, the members present heard with regret that Major King had resigned the posts of hon. secretary and treasurer. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Major King for his past services to the club, and on the proposition of Mr. Alfred Hayward, seconded by Major Howey, Captain H. A. Pole-Soppitt was unanimously elected hon. sec. in place of Major King. On the proposition of Mr. T. Carthew, seconded by Mr. A. Morley, Mr. W. McMaster was unanimously elected hon. treasurer.

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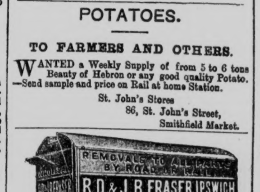

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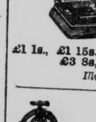

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